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J. R. STAFFORD'S

# FAMILY RECEIPT BOOK,

CONTAINS

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY

## HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS,

AND

Several Very Recent Discoveries and Improvements,

IN

## AGRICULTURE AND MECHANICS,

ALSO,

AN EXPLANATION OF MOST OF THE DISEASES WHICH AFFLICT HUMANITY
ILLUSTRATED BY

Twenty-Four Anatomical Engravings.

ALSO, A LIST OF NEARLY FIFTY

INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS,

WHICH ARE NOW REQUIRED BY THE PUBLIC, AND FOR WHICH

THE LONDON SOCIETY OF ARTS
WILL AWARD VALUABLE PREMIUMS.

ALSO, A FULL ACCOUNT OF

**J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR,**

THE GREAT ELECTRIC CURATIVE.

NEW YORK, 1856:
PUBLISHED BY THE STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY,
**No. 16 State Street, East side of Battery.**

Copyright secured according to law,

Deposited in Clerk's Office So. Dist. New York February 19. 1857.

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# PREFACE.

We have endeavored to make this Book valuable to all, and particularly so to Housekeepers. We trust that it will be found sufficiently useful to retain a permanent place in the Family.

In regard to the prejudices of those who doubt what is herein stated of the great and varied curative powers of Mr. J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar; We only ask them to answer, to themselves, the following questions :

1st.—Is Disease produced by a want of Vitality ?

2d.—When Electro Magnetism is imparted to the body, does it not increase its Vitality ?

3d.—If J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar does not contain Electro-Magnetism, or Vitality, why does

PAIN CEASE WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED ?

4th.—How is the system made Proof against Malaria, or any other Atmospheric Poison, when the odor of Olive Tar is breathed, if the odor does not impart Vitality to the air by Electrifying its Oxygen ?

5th.—Where will you find such a list of Prominent names as appears in this book as *certifyers to the great and varied curative powers of* J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar ?

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1856, by the
STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.

# J. R. STAFFORD'S

# FAMILY RECEIPT BOOK.

### WHEAT-AND-INDIAN BREAD.

To two quarts of sifted Indian-meal add hot water enough to wet the same; when sufficiently cooled, add one tea-spoonful or more of salt, half a pint of yeast, and one-half tea-cupful of molasses; then add wheat flour enough to make it into loaves, (it should be kneaded well); and when risen light, bake or steam it three or more hours; if this should get sour while rising, add a tea-spoonful of sugar and a little saleratus dissolved in water.

### BROWN-BREAD,

Take equal quantities of Indian meal and rye flour, scald the meal, and when lukewarm add the flour, adding one-half pint of good yeast to four quarts of the mixture, a table-spoon even full of salt, and half a cup of molasses, kneading the mixture well. This kind of bread should be softer than wheat flour bread. All the water added after scalding the meal should be lukewarm. When it has risen well, put it to bake in a brick oven or stove—the former should be hotter than for flour bread; if a stove oven, it should be steamed two hours, then baked one hour or more: when done it is a dark brown. The best article for baking this kind of bread is brown earthenware—say pans eight or ten inches in height, and diameter about the same; grease or butter the pans; put in the mixture; then dip your hand in cold water and smooth the loaf; after this slash the loaf both ways with a knife, quite deep: some let it rise a little more before they put it to bake; many people prefer this bread made of one-third rye flour instead of one-half. When it is difficult to get rye, wheat flour will answer as a substitute. It adds very much to the richness and flavor of this kind of bread to let it remain in the oven over night.

### VIRGINIA CORN-BREAD.

Dissolve one table-spoonful of butter in three and a half pints of boiling milk; into this scald one quart of Indian meal; when cool, add a half-pint of wheat flour, a little sugar, a tea-spoonful of salt, and two eggs well beaten; mix well together, and bake in two cakes; tins well greased or buttered.

### INDIAN-BREAD,

*As prepared at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.*

Beat two eggs very light; mix them with one pint of sour milk, (or butter with sweet milk will do), then add a tea-spoonful of soda or saleratus; then stir in slowly one pint of Indian meal, and one table-spoonful of melted butter; beat these well together; bake in a common cake pan in a quick oven. The bread can be made very good without eggs.

### NEW METHOD OF MAKING BREAD.

Tie up one pound and a half of the best American rice in a thick linen bag, allowing ample room to swell; boil it three or four hours until it becomes smooth paste; mix this while warm with fourteen pounds of the best flour, adding the usual quantities of yeast and salt; allow the dough to work a certain time near the fire, after which divide it into loaves. The flour should be dusted in, and most vigorously kneaded. This quantity of flour and rice has produced twenty-six pounds, thirteen ounces of this excellent bread, which kept moist and sweet longer than that made by the ordinary process. This is the new French method.

### YEAST.

Make a stiff batter of flour and cold water: boil a large handful of hops until all their strength is

obtained; pour a quart of this liquid, boiling, over the latter through a strainer, and stir up the batter immediately; dissolve a tea-spoonful of alum and add to it; then add one table-spoonful of sugar, one of salt, and one of ginger, and let it stand until lukewarm, then add about a gill of fresh yeast, stir well, and cover it tightly from the air. It will keep for a small family until the whole is exhausted. About a small tea-cupful of this, well stirred from the bottom will answer for four common sized loaves. The sponge should be set over night, and warm water and flour added early in the morning. When light, work it out stiff in loaves, ready for baking.

### NEW YEARS CAKE.

Seven pounds of flour, two pounds and a quarter of sugar, three pounds of butter, one pint of water, caraway-seeds if you wish.

### JUMBLES.

One pound of flour, one pound of sugar, one pound of butter, four eggs, roll them in flour with sugar before you bake them.

### DOUGHNUTS.

One tea-cup of sour cream, or milk, two tea-cups of sugar, one tea-cup of butter, four eggs, and one nutmeg, one tea-spoonful of saleratus, flour enough to roll, cut into diamond cakes and boil in hot lard.

### SOFT WAFFLES.

Three pints of milk, two pounds of flour, eight eggs, one pound of butter, some yeast to rise; when light, bake in waffle irons greased with butter.

### HARD WAFFLES.

One pound of flour, half a pound of butter, half ound of sugar, three eggs, a little rose-water.

### ICE CUSTARDS WITHOUT CREAM.

ke one tea-spoonful of rice flour, a pint of new he yolks of three eggs, sugar to your liking, rice very smooth, and stir it with the eggs boiling milk; an excellent dish for children.

### OMMON BAKED CUSTARD.

art of new milk with eight well beaten the mixture through a fine seive, and h from five to eight ounces of sugar, e taste; add a small pinch of salt, stard into a deep dish, with or with- rim of paste; grate nutmeg or e top, and bake it in a very slow thirty minutes, or longer should centre.

### A FINER BAKED CUSTARD.

Boil together gently, for five minutes, a pint and a half of new milk, a few grains of salt, the very thin rind of a lemon, and six ounces of loaf sugar, stir these boiling, but very gradually, to the well-beaten yolks of ten fresh eggs, and the whites of four; strain the mixtures, and add to it half a pint of good cream; let it cool, and then flavor it with a few spoonfuls of brandy, finish, and bake it as common custard, or pour it into small well-buttered cups, and bake it very slowly from ten to twelve minutes.

### HARD TIMES PUDDING.

Half a pint of molasses or syrup, half a pint of water, two tea-spoonfuls of soda, one tea-spoonful of salt, flour enough to make a batter, boil in a bag for three hours, eat with sauce.

### GREEN GOOSEBERRIES

Make a nice pudding by stirring a pint of them into a pint of batter, and either baking or boiling.

### PASTE FOR PIES.

Five cups of flour, one cup of butter, one cup of lard, one cup of water, some salt.

### LEMON CREAM.

Take a pint of thick cream, and put to it the yolks of two eggs well beaten, four ounces of fine sugar, and the thin rind of a lemon; boil it up, then stir it till almost cold; put the juice of a lemon in a dish or bowl and pour the cream upon it, stirring it till quite cold.

### FRUIT CREAMS.

Take a half an ounce of isinglass, dissolved in a little water, then put one pint of good cream sweetened to the taste, boil it; when nearly cold, lay some apricot or raspberry jam on the bottom of a glass dish, and pour it over. This is most excellent.

### RASPBERRY CREAM.

Put six ounces of raspberry jam to a quart of cream, pulp it through a lawn seive, add to it the juice of a lemon, and a little sugar, and whisk it till thick. Serve it in a dish or glasses.

### RASPBERRY JAM.

Allow a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit, mash the raspberries and put them with the sugar into your preserving kettle. Boil it slowly for an hour, skimming it well. Tie it up with brandy paper. All jams are made in the same manner.

## EXTRA BRANDY PEACHES.

Take Morris Whites, or the finest peaches you can get, put them in a preserving kettle in boiling water, let them boil very gently for a few minutes, take them out and place them on dishes, laying them singly, remove the skin, which will peel off readily if scalded sufficiently. Take a pound of white sugar to a pound of peaches, and half a pint of water; dissolve the sugar in the water and put the syrup over to boil; skim it off clear, and put enough peaches in the kettle just to cover the top, let them cook a few moments till done, and then remove them carefully with a skimmer, placing them singly on dishes; put some more peaches in the syrup, and continue till the peaches are all cooked. Put the syrup in a jar and let it remain till cold; then add to the syrup white French Brandy to your taste, it will need to be quite strong, as the brandy will draw in the peaches. Place the peaches in small glass jars, and pour over the syrup, sealing them up tightly.

## COVERING FOR PRESERVES.

To one part of mutton tallow, take two parts of bees-wax, melt them together, dip a cotton cloth in the mixture, and spread it quickly over the jar.

## PICKLED PEACHES.—EXCELLENT.

Take ripe peaches, but not soft ones, rub them with a dry cloth, and put four cloves in each peach, if large sized, or two in the smaller ones. The tops must be taken from the cloves. To one gallon of vinegar, put six pounds of good brown sugar, the vinegar must be diluted with water if too strong. Place the peaches in a jar, and put the vinegar and sugar in a preserving kettle; when melted put them over the fire, boil it, and skim it, pour it boiling over the peaches, covering them up closely; repeat this operation three or four times. It should be good wine or cider vinegar.

## PICKLED PLUMS.—VERY FINE.

Take damsons, wipe them, and prick them, place them in a jar, prepare the vinegar the same as in pickled peaches except boiling some stick cinnamon in the vinegar; using no cloves, pour it over the plums in the same manner as peaches.

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If sweetmeats are boiled too long, they lose their flavor, and become a dark color, if boiled too short a time, they will not keep well.

## CURRANT JELLY.

Take ripe currants, string them, place them in a jar; and immerse the jar in hot water, and let them scald for some time; then squeeze them through a flannel bag, add a pound of sugar to a pint of juice, dissolve the sugar, and boil it twenty minutes, skimming it all the time, put it in the glasses while warm; when cold seal it up.

## A DELICIOUS WAY TO PREPARE TOMATOES FOR THE TABLE.

Scald ripe tomatoes, peel and cut them up, and sweeten with sugar to the taste, add a very little salt.

## ANOTHER WAY.

Peel tomatoes without scalding, and season with pepper and salt. This is very nice.

## TOMATO CATSUP.

Take one bushel of tomatoes, and boil them until they are soft—squeeze them through a fine wire sieve, and add three half pints of salt, two ounces of Cayenne pepper, three table-spoonfuls of black pepper, and five heads of garlic (or onions) skinned and separated, mix together, and boil about three hours, or until reduced to about one-half, then bottle without straining.

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Sweetmeats should be kept in glass jars, or in those of white queensware.

## BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.

Take the ripest blackberries, mash them, put them in a linen bag, and squeeze out the juice. To every quart of juice allow a pound of beaten loaf-sugar. Put the sugar into a large preserving kettle, and pour the juice on it. When it is all melted, set it on the fire, and boil it to a thin jelly, when cold, to every quart of juice allow a quart of brandy, stir them well together, and bottle it for use. It will be ready at once.

## RASPBERRY CORDIAL.

To each quart of raspberries allow a pound of loaf sugar, mash the raspberries and strew the sugar over them, having first pounded it slightly, or cracked it with the rolling pin. Let the raspberries and sugar set till next day. Keeping them well covered, then put them in a thin linen bag, and squeeze out the juice with your hands. To every pint of juice allow a quart of double rectified whiskey, cork it well, and set it away for use. It will be ready in a few days.

### CHERRY BOUNCE.

Take a peck of morella cherries, and a peck of black hearts. Stone the morellas and crack the stones; put all the cherries and the cracked stones into a demijohn with three pounds of loaf sugar, slightly pounded or beaten. Pour in two gallons of double rectified whiskey; cork the demijohn, and in six months the Cherry Bounce will be fit to pour off and bottle for use; but the older it is, the better.

### GREEN CORN PATTIES.

Twelve ears of sweet corn grated, (Yellow corn will do, but not so well,) one tea-spoonful of salt, and one of pepper, one egg beaten into two table-spoonfuls of flour, mix, make into small cakes, and fry brown in butter or lard.

### FRIED OYSTERS.

Choose the largest, and finest oysters. Beat some yolks of eggs, and mix with them grated bread, and a small quantity of beaten nutmeg, and mace, and a little salt. Having stirred this batter well, dip your oysters into it, and fry them in lard, till they are of a light brown color. Take care not to do them too much. Serve them up hot. You can use pounded crackers instead of grated bread.

### EGG SAUCE.

Boil three or four eggs till they are quite hard, peel and chop them down, and then stir them into melted butter, season with a little pepper and salt.

### TO TELL GOOD EGGS.

If you desire to be certain that your eggs are good and fresh, put them in water; if the buts turn up, they are not fresh. This is an infallible rule to distinguish a good egg from a bad one.

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A little saleratus will prevent milk from turning sour.

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### HOW TO PRESERVE BEANS FOR WINTER.

Take young and tender beans and throw them into a wooden keg, a layer of three inches deep, sprinkle with salt, then another layer of beans, and salt, and so on till the keg is nearly full. Do not put on too much salt. Lay over them a plate that will go in the keg, and put a weight on it.

### MOLASSES CANDY.

Two quarts of West India molasses, one pound of brown sugar, the juice of two large lemons or a tea-spoonful of strong essence of lemon, mix together the molasses and sugar, and boil the mixture in a preserving kettle for three hours, over a moderate fire. When it is throughly done, it will, of itself, cease boiling. If not boiled enough it will never congeal and must be boiled over again. While boiling stir it frequently and take care that it does not burn. After it has boiled about two hours and a half stir in the lemon-juice. If the lemon is put in too soon, all the taste will be boiled out. When it is quite done butter a square tin pan and pour the mixture into it to cool.

### TO PRESERVE EGGS.

Take equal quantity of gum arabic and water, when the gum is dissolved coat the eggs with a brush, when the coating is dry add another coat, and the eggs will keep fresh till wanted.

### TO KEEP FISH FRESH.

Draw the fish and remove the gills, then insert a piece of charcoal in their mouths, and two or three pieces in their bellies. If they are to be conveyed any distance, wrap each fish seperately in paper, and place them in a box. Fish thus preserved will keep fresh for several days.

### BEET STEAKS.

The beets, after being washed carefully, may be baked either whole like sweet potatoes, or in slices, and then served up hot with butter, pepper, &c., to the taste. There is a delicious flavor in beets cooked in this way, which is lost when they are boiled. The best sorts for this purpose, are Basana, Waite's dwarf black, and turnip blood beet.

### VIRGINIA METHOD OF CURING HAMS.

For every 100lbs. of green hams take 8lbs. of ground salt, 2 of brown sugar, 2 ounces saltpetre, 2 ounces pearlash and 4 gallons of water. Dissolve and skim, rub the fleshy parts of the hams with the fine salt and, pack them *small end down* into a cask. In a day or two pour the above pickle on the hams, be sure to have the pickle cover the hams. In 4 or 6 weeks, according to size of ham, hang them *hock up* to dry for 3 or 4 days, then smoke with *green hickory wood* or *corn cobs*. Smoke till the rind becomes a dark brown.

### KITCHEN SMELLS

may be overcome by throwing a few pieces of charcoal into the pots, kettles or pans when cooking. Try it with codfish, ham and cabbage.

### A WORD TO SNUFF TAKERS.

We see it stated that if in places infested with mice their holes be plentifully treated with snuff, they will be off like shot.

## GLASS.

Glass should be washed in cold water, which gives a brighter and clearer appearance to it than when washed in warm water.

## CEMENT FOR MENDING GLASS AND CHINA.

Take any quantity of lime recently prepared from calcined oyster shell, and mix it to the consistence of paste with white of egg; lay it immediately upon the fissure, when it will immediately consolidate to the hardness of stone. If suffered to get dry while being used, it becomes quite insoluble, even by strong acid, and resists the combined effects of fire and water.

## DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING GOOD CANDLES FROM LARD.

For twelve pounds of lard take one pound saltpetre and one pound of alum; mix them and pulverise them; dissolve the saltpetre and alum in a gill of boiling water; pour the compound into the lard before it is quite all melted; stir the whole until it boils; skim off what rises; let it simmer until the water is boiled out, or until it ceases to throw off steam; pour off the lard as soon as it is done and clean the boiler while it is hot. If the candles are to be run you may commence immediately, if to be dipped, let the lard cool to a cake, and then treat it as you would tallow.

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When common starch is boiling, if it is stirred two or three times with a sperm candle, it will impart a gloss to linen.

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Calicoes should always be washed in cold water. Soap and cold water will remove any grease in them effectually, and they will retain their color to the last.

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Cucumber peelings are said to destroy Roaches.

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## FLANNELS.

Put new flannel to soak over night in cold water. The following day wash and rinse them in cold water. They will retain their color and not shrink.

## HOW TO DESTROY RATS.

Sir Humphrey Davy recommends the following recipe as being tasteless, odorless and impalpable: Carbonate of barytes, two ounces, mixed with one pound of grease. It produces great thirst, and death immediately after drinking, thus preventing the animals going back to their holes. To prevent accident to dogs, cats and poultry, it should be spread on the inside of an iron or tin vessel, hung, with wire, bottom upwards, over a beam, just high enough for a rat to pass under easily.

## HOW TO EXCLUDE FLIES.

Suspend a net of light cord thread in a window, and no flies will pass through, although the meshes are large enough to pass a dozen through. This plan is only effective when there are windows on one side of the room—no opposite lights.

## IMPROVEMENT IN SOAP.

The wife of an American agriculturist has been experimenting in soaps, and finds that the addition of three quarters of a pound of borax to a pound of soap, melted without boiling, makes a saving of one-half in the cost of soap, and of three-fourths the labor of washing. Improves the whiteness of the fabric, besides the usual caustic effect is thus removed, and the hands are left with a peculiar soft and silken feeling, leaving nothing more to be desired by the most ambitious washerwomen.

## TC REMOVE RUST FROM STEEL.

Cover the steel with sweet oil, well rubbed on. In forty-eight hours rub with finely pulverized unslacked lime until the rust disappears.

## TO PREVENT METALS FROM RUSTING.

Melt together three parts of lard and one part of resin in powder, a very thin coating applied with a brush, will preserve Russia iron stoves and grates from rusting during summer, even in damp situations. For this purpose a portion of black lead may be mixed with the lard. The effect is equally good on brass, copper, steel, &c. The same compound forms an excellent water-proof paste for leather. Boots, when treated with it, will soon after take the usual polish when blacked, and the soles may be saturated without danger of soiling the floor, as it does not rub off.

## WHITE WASH

Can be rendered durable by saturating the water used, with salt; beef or pork brine will answer.

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To clean wall paper use wheat bran.

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## TO REMOVE GREASE FROM BOARDS.

Pour boiling water on fullers-earth, enough to bring it to a stiff paste, which immediately spread over the greasy spots. This should be done over night that it may remain on several hours. Next morning scour with hot water, and the grease will most likely be removed, if not apply the fullers-earth again.

## TO MAKE GLOSSY SHIRT BOSOMS.

Take two ounces white gum arabic, powder it in a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of water, according to the degree of strength you desire, and then, having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning filter it carefully from dregs into a clean bottle, cork it and keep for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch, made the usual way, will give to either white or printed shirts a look of newness that nothing else can restore to them after washing.

## TO MAKE ROSE WATER.

Take two pounds of rose-leaves, place them on a napkin, tied round the edges of a basin filled with hot water, and put a dish of cold water upon the leaves; keep the bottom water hot and change the water at top as soon as it begins to grow warm. By this kind of distillation you will extract a great quantity of the essential oil of the roses, by a process which cannot be expensive and will prove very beneficial.

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A sponge should never be wrung, as this breaks the fibres and injures its elasticity; squeeze it as dry as possible and hang it by a string to dry in the air. Leaving it soapy soon spoils a sponge. When used with soap it should be squeezed well in warm water, and left to lie a few minutes in cold.

## ADVANTAGES OF CLEANLINESS.

Health and strength cannot be long continued unless the skin, *all* the skin, is washed frequently with a sponge or other means. Every morning is best, after which the skin should be rubbed very well with a rough cloth. This is the most certain way of preventing cold, and a little substitute for exercise, as it brings blood to the surface and causes it to circulate well through the fine capillary vessels. Labor produces this circulation naturally. The insensible perspiration cannot escape well if the skin is not clean, as the pores get choked up.

## TO REMOVE DANDRUFF.

Take a thimbleful of fine powdered refined borax, (can be had at any druggist or country store,) let it dissolve in a teacupful of water, first brush the head well, then wet a brush with the mixture and apply to the head. Do this every day for a week, and twice a week after, for a few times, and you will effectually remove the dandruff. So says a lady friend who has tried it.

## FOR THE TEETH

Never use charcoal, it wears off the enamel; the incrustation being an alkali, use a weak acid.—Vinegar and water, or lemon juice and water. Use a stiff tooth brush.

## CURLING FLUID FOR THE HAIR.

A piece of beeswax, size of a large pea, add to an ounce of sweet oil, melt together and add any kind of perfume you like.

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To dry and preserve herbs, select the shoots just as the flowers form and show color; but before they expand; suspend them in an airy situation, under cover, not exposed to the sun.

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## TO BOIL ARROWROOT FOR CHILDREN.

Take a teaspoonful of arrowroot, put it into a breakfast cup, and mix it smooth with two teaspoonfuls of cold water, then slowly pour on boiling water until it loses the white appearance and becomes transparent, stirring quickly all the time, then add milk or water, until you get it to the consistency you wish, and sweeten it. It may be boiled with milk instead of water.

## LOCKJAW

Has been immediately cured by applying an electro galvanic apparatus to each angle of the jaws; but a few turns are requisite for the cure.

## BEEF TEA.

Take a pound of beef, which cut in pieces and put into a sauce pan with a quart of cold water, place it on a slow fire, and skim it carefully as it heats, let it simmer gently for about an hour, and before serving, strain it through a hair seive. Season with a little sauce.

## BARLEY WATER.

Choose the best pearl barley, boil it for a few minutes, then throw away the water and add fresh in the proportion of a pint to an ounce of barley, boil quickly, and then let it simmer for an hour, strain and sweeten, flavor with lemon or according to taste. It is beneficial to invalids.

## CHARCOAL,

As a medicine, should be used very sparingly. It does not digest, and it frequently causes fatal results by lodging in the intestines and folds of the stomach.

Ice applied to any part of the body will produce insensibility to pain, while it is applied. This fact is being made use of to perform Surgical and Dental operations.

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Deafness in elderly persons is usually accompanied with confused sounds and noises of various kinds in the inside of the ear itself. In such cases, insert a piece of cotton wool, on which a very little Olive Tar has been dropped.

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Warm water is preferable to cold water as a drink to persons who are subject to dyspeptic and bilious complaints, and it may be taken more freely than cold water, and consequently answers better as a diluent for carrying off bile, and removing obstructions in the urinary secretion in cases of stone and gravel.

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A member of the Scottish Mesmeric Curative Association stated at a late meeting, that persons desirous of avoiding sleepless nights, should lie with their heads to the north—on no account with their heads to the west.

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## SALERATUS.

Dr. Alcot pronounces saleratus excessively injurious to the human system. After relating an instance of very dangerous disease induced by the use of saleratus—causing muscular prostration, loss of the tone of the bowels, and immediate mortification wherever a blister was applied—the doctor makes the following startling declaration: There can be no doubt that the subinflammation of the alimentary canal, which the habitual use of this alkali induces, both in children and adults, is one cause of that dread mortality which prevails among the former; but which in summer and autumn, when other causes co-operate, proves peculiarly alarming.

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## MEDICAL USES OF SALT.

In many cases of disordered stomach a teaspoonful of salt is a certain cure for cholic. Put a teaspoonful of salt in a pint of cold water, drink it and go to bed. The same will revive a person who has had a heavy fall. In an apoplectic fit, no time should be lost in pouring down salt and water, if the patient swallow, if not the head must be sponged with cold water until the sense returns, when salt will completely restore the patient from lethargy. Salt will expel worms if used in food in moderate quantities. It aids digestion. Much salt meat is injurious.

Never bathe in water so cold or so warm that the sensation produced is not agreeable.

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## VENTILATION.

As every adult human being inhales about sixty gallons of air per hour, the necessity of attending to ventilation in close apartments is evident.

## A CHEAP SUBSTITUTE FOR A VAPOR BATH.

Take a piece of lime about half the size of your closed hand, and wrap around it a wet cloth sufficiently wrung to prevent water running from it. A dry cloth is to be several times wrapped around this, place one of these packets on each side and by both thighs (a few inches from them) of the patient; an abundant humid heat is soon developed by the action of the water on the lime, which quickly induduces copious perspiration, the effect lasting for two hours at least. When sweating is fully established, the lime may be withdrawn, which is now reduced to a powder. In this way, neither drinks nor loading the bed with covering is required.

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From recent official investigation it appears that medicines and diet compounds, in England, are largely subject to falsification. For example, epsom salts are adulterated with Glauber's salt; mercury with lead, tin and bismuth; gentian with the poisons aconite and belladonna; cod-liver and castor oils, with common oils; opium in various ways. Half the arrow-root in the shops is mere potato-starch or sago meal; oat-meal is deteriorated with barley meal; honey with flour, starch and sugar; and the whole catalogue of farmacious food is similarly tampered with.

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## CHARCOAL.

If you place fine charcoal over any decaying substance, animal or vegetable, all offensive effluvia will be arrested.

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Tea, coffee and cocoa, all contain in the roasted state in which they are used, aromatic oils in minute proportions, to which the peculiar aroma of each is due. They contain also a proportion of an astringent substance resembling the tanin of gall nuts or oak bark. In the tea and coffee is found a variable quantity of a white crystalline body called theine; and in cocoa a substance of nearly a similar character, called theoromine. Of these three constituent parts, two of them, the votatile oil and the theine, are known to exercise a peculiar influence

upon the system. The oil possesses narcotic qualities, intoxicates, occasions headache and giddiness, and sometimes paralysis.

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Chemistry has discovered in common clay a metal (Alumina) which is as light as glass, nearly as white as silver, which does not rust, and is a better conductor of electricity than Platina. It is now of the same value as gold, but will soon be reduced to the present value of copper.

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## REPRODUCTIVE POWER OF FILTH.

Let every family remember that every particle of damp dirt about their dwellings is a plague spot, for these spots only need warmth to breed their deadly contagions, and scatter their disease far and wide.

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The cause of hair turning gray is the want of iron in the system.

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## NICOTINE.

The results of recent chemical researches made upon the tobacco leaf, show that on the dry leaf there naturally resides from two to eight per cent. of a narcotic volatile, highly poisonous alkaline liquid, to which the name of nicotine has been given, and along with it a three or four thousandth part of a volatile oil, which also possesses narcotic properties. Upon the chewer the influence of tobacco depends chiefly upon the action of these two ingredients of the natural leaf. But the smoker produces during the burning of his tobacco a new oily "distillment," which comes to him with the smoke, and materially exalts the action of the tobacco upon his system. This empyreumatic oil, as it is called, mingles in vapor with the natural volatile oil and nicotine of the tobacco, and aids in producing those varying and complicated effects upon the body and brain so familiar to all.

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There are about seven millions of pores in the body of a man of ordinary size.

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Only about one-fourth of the human frame, bones included, is solid matter, chiefly carbon and nitrogen, the rest being water. If a man weighing 140 lbs. were squeezed out under a hydraulic press, 105 lbs. of water would run out and thirty-five pounds of dry residue would remain. A man is therefore, chemically speaking, thirty-five pounds of carbon and nitrogen, diffused through five pailfuls of water.

To remove acid stains from linen or cotton goods, moisten the cloth with water, and hold a lighted match under the stain, the sulphurous gas from the match will remove the stain.

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Sealing Wax. Take 3-4 of rosin, 1-4 beeswax, 6 oz. shellac, melt and stir together.

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## TO RENDER ANY KIND OF FABRIC OR TISSUE WATER-PROOF.

Dissolve two and a half pounds of alum in four gallons of water, dissolve also, in a separate vessel, the same weight of sugar of lead in the same quantity of water, when both are thoroughly dissolved, mix the solutions together, and when the sulphate of lead resulting from this mixture has been precipitated in the form of a powder, pour off the solution, and put into it the article to be rendered water proof, wash and rub it well for a few minutes, to have it well saturated, then hang it up to dry.

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Fly powder is made of arsenic and sugar. It is very dangerous and very unhealthy.

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Camphene and fluid lamps have killed more humans than has boiler explosions, and yet from ignorance the people will use them.

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A Cement which gradually becomes as hard as stone may be made by mixing twenty parts, by weight of clean sharp sand, two of litharge, and one of whiting, and making them into thin putty with linseed oil. For seams in roofs, it may be formed of white or red lead, thinned with linseed oil, and dry sand added.

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An interesting discovery has been made in France, with regard to engrafting fruit trees. Instead of making use of a graft, a slip is taken, from an apple tree for example, and planted in potatoe, so that a couple of inches of the slip remain visible. It soon takes root, developes itself, and finally becomes a handsome tree, bearing fine fruit. This method is due to a Bohemian, a gardener.

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## MANURE HEAPS.

The usual offensive odor and evaporation from them, may be entirely prevented by sprinkling over the dung heap, by means of any ordinary water can, a solution of a pound of common copperas to a gallon of water.

## TO MAKE HENS LAY.

If a teaspoonfull of cayenne pepper is given to a dozen hens with their food every other day, winter and summer, the quantity of eggs they will produce will be nearly doubled. So says Dr. Hall.

## THE BEST FERTILIZER FOR HOUSE PLANTS

Is common glue diluted with water, an ounce of glue is sufficient for a gallon of water.

## TO MAKE ECONOMICAL WHITE HOUSE PAINT.

Skim milk, two quarts; fresh slaked lime, eight ounces; linseed oil, six ounces; rosin, two ounces; Spanish white, three pounds. The lime to be slaked in water, exposed to the air, mixed in about one-fourth of the milk; the oil in which the rosin is previously dissolved, to be added a little at a time, then the rest of the milk, and afterwards the Spanish white. This quantity is sufficient for twenty-seven square yards, two coats.

Any mineral paint mixed with sweet milk, instead of oil, will make a cheap and durable outside paint.

## ALL INSECTS AND ALL VERMIN

*Have a decided aversion for the odor of Olive Tar. If you will remember this simple fact, and make use of it, you will not regret it.*

## TO PRESERVE TIMBER.

It is said that if one pound of sulphuric acid is mixed with forty pounds of water, timber immersed therein will not rot, and that the underground portion of posts will last for many more years for being so treated.

## ANTS AVOID RED CEDAR.

A few red cedar shavings on a pantry shelf will prevent the depredations of ants.

## THE BEST WAY TO BE RID OF RATS

Is to leave no place for them to harbor in, when you build. A few sheets of tin under the base boards will prevent their getting up, and if the cellar has a cement bottom, they will not stay in it, provided they cannot get through it.

## TO REMOVE GREASE SPOTS.

Put on powder of clay; place a piece of blotting-paper over it. Then pass a hot iron over the blotting-paper. The heat liquifies the grease, the clay absorbs it, and any excess of grease is absorbed by the blotting-paper.

## CORN SOAKED IN TAR-WATER, AND THEN ROLLED IN PLASTER.

Will yield more, be of a better color, and ripen sooner, and will not be disturbed by birds or worms.

## TO MAKE TOUGH BEEF TENDER.

Place it in a pan or pot, with a quantity of water. Let it steam for half an hour; then roast it in the usual manner.

## BEDS AND BLANKETS MADE OF PINE LEAVES.

The hospitals in Austria are all supplied with beds and blankets made from the leaves of the pitch pine; the leaves undergo a chemical process to separate the fibre from the green resin; the fibre is used for stuffing the mattresses, and for weaving into blankets; they are proof against all insects and vermin.

## CEMENT FOR PAPER.

The water in which rice has been boiled makes a good cement for pasting paper.

## NEW MODE OF PREPARING AND PRESERVING BUTTER.

After the cream is placed in the churn, pour by small portions at a time, agitating the while, sufficient lime-water to destroy the acidity. Churn until the butter is separated; it will not collect in lumps; pour off the buttermilk and churn till it is all collected. More butter will be obtained, and it will keep much longer.

## CHURNING.

In churning butter, if small granules of butter appear which do not "gather," throw in a lump of butter and it will form a nucleus and the butter will "come."

## A CHEAP AND EFFICIENT RAT TRAP.

A good trap may be made by filling a smooth kettle to within six inches of the top with water, and covering with chaff. The first rat that gets in makes an outcry because he cannot get out, and the rest coming to see what the matter is, share the same fate.

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BEDS.—Cotton mattresses are best for rheumatic persons.

## BED-CLOTHES.

The perfection of dress, day or night, where warmth is the desideratum, is that which confines around the body sufficient of its own warmth, while

it allows escape to the exhalations of the skin. Where the body is allowed to remain in its own vapors, we must expect an unhealthy effect upon the skin. Where there is too little ventilating escape, insensible perspiration is checked, and something analogous to fever supervenes. Foul tongue, ill taste, and lack of morning appetite betray the result.

## HOW TO MAKE A TRUTHFUL BAROMETER.

Take a clean glass bottle and put in it a small quantity of finely pulverized alum. Then fill up the bottle with spirits of wine. The alum will be perfectly dissolved by the alcohol, and in clear weather the liquid will be as transparent as the purest water. On the approach of rain or cloudy weather the alum will be visible in a flaky spiral cloud in the centre of the fluid, reaching from the bottom to the surface. Thus, a cheap, simple and beautiful barometer is placed within the reach of all who wish to possess one. For simplicity of construction, this is altogether superior to the frog barometer in general use in Germany.

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Mosquitoes.—Pennyroyal, in leaf or in essence, will drive away mosquitoes.

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Cockroaches—Are said not to be partial to the odor of spirits of turpentine—try it.

## HOLLOW AXLES

Have double the strength of solid if they contain the same amount of metal. They are used extensively on the English railroads.

## THE FOOLS NOT ALL DEAD.

Two recent patents have been granted in Europe for perpetual motion, one to an Englishman and the other to a Frenchman.

## STEAM JOINTS.

Equal parts of red-lead and black oxide of manganese mixed with linseed oil, make a good luting for steam joints.

## LIQUID GLUE.

Dissolve two pounds of strong glue in one quart of water in a glue kettle, or in a water-bath; when the glue is entirely melted, add little by little to the amount of ten ounces of strong nitric acid. This addition produces an effervescence due to the disengagement of hyponitric acid; when the whole of the acid is added, remove the vessel from the fire and leave it to cool. I have kept glue thus prepared more than two years in a stopped flask, without its undergoing any alteration. This liquid glue is very convenient in chemical operations, I have employed it with advantage in my laboratory for the preservation of different gases.

## FEET AND HANDS

*that have been drawn out of shape by rheumatism* may be restored to shape by bathing them in Olive Tar. For this purpose let the Olive Tar be made bloodwarm; bathe at least twice a day, oftener if you can; the cords will gradually relax.

## ALUMINIUM.

It has been found that if metallic iron is boiled in a solution of sulphate of aluminia, however impure, the iron dissolves, and pure subsulphate of aluminia is thrown down as a white precipitate; this may, when washed, be at once ignited, and mixed with carbonaceous matter in the usual manner for the production of the volatile chloride of aluminium. Pure aluminia may thus be obtained directly from the most impure clays. This subsulphate, by boiling with the equivalent quantity of sulphuric acid, becomes converted into the soluble sulphate of aluminia of commerce.

## ALUMINIUM,

Which has hitherto existed only in very small quantities, and esteemed rather as a curiosity, can now be produced in masses sufficient and cheap enough to replace copper, and even iron in many respects. M. Dumas, the celebrated chemist, recently exhibited to the French Academy of Science many ingots of aluminium, of surpassing beauty and brilliancy. The members could hardly believe the ingots were not silver, until taken into the hand, when their extraordinary lightness at once proved the contrary. That a metal should weigh so little seems almost incredible.

## WORTH KNOWING.

To ascertain the length of a day or night, any time of the year, double the time of the sun's rising, which gives the length of the night, and double the time of setting, which gives the length of the day. This is a little method of "doing the thing" which few of our readers have been aware of.

## A NEW STYLE OF BRICKS

Has been invented, made of a mixture of sand and lime, compressed with power into a mould of suitable shape. In every 106 pounds of limestone, there

are 44 pounds of carbonic acid; and the process of burning this lime causes this carbon to pass off, and fits it for hydration. This remaining 56 pounds of sulphate of lime, when hydrated and mixed with sand or gravel, according to the quantity of each, has an affinity for carbon, and one part in every hundred of the atmosphere being carbonic acid gas, hardens the mixture, so that the brick will do to be laid in three days after making, and becomes hard enough the same season to bear the greatest burden. The carbon in the atmosphere more readily communicating itself to the hydrated lime when moist, and every time it rains upon the bricks, after being once well dry, only tends to make them harden when dry again.

### AN ARTIFICIAL STONE,

Patented by John Wood, of Brooklyn, is attracting some attention. It is composed of fifteen parts of clean sand, five parts of calcined plaster, and four parts animal blood. When first mixed, the composition is about the consistency of stiff mortar, and the most fragile plaster mould is sufficient for its retention during the few hours necessary to the perfection of its form. The potash of the blood dissolves a portion of the sand, and diffuses it throughout the mass as silicate of potash, the elements to which all material analogous to this, owes its adhesive properties. The albumen of the blood becoming thoroughly commingled by manipulation, is coagulated by the silicate of potash and rendered insoluble—thus forming locks holding all the parts firmly together, while the iron of the blood forms a sesqui-oxide.

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Gum Camphor is the best preventive of moths and other insects.

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### SOAPS.

The most economical for washing clothes and scrubbing is soft soap. The hard soaps are all adulterated with earths and rosin. For toilet purposes, always use Castile soap in preference to any other, if you can obtain good. Castile soap is made of olive oil and barilla.

### CHEMICAL ACTION OF LIGHT.

Never shade a house; let sunlight into every room, and let every inhabitant feel its influence. Man requires sunlight as much as plants; sunlight and fresh air are essential for health.

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Apples have as much nutriment as potatoes.

Lime does not hasten putrefaction, but retards it.

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Five Drops of creosote will prevent a pint of ink from becoming mouldy.

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A Nail in the inkstand, or some old steel pens, that the acid of the ink can act upon, will prevent steel pens in use from being rusty.

### WHITEWASH ON CARPETS.

To restore the color, moisten with a few drops of hartshorn.

### TO CLEAN HAIR BRUSHES.

Wash them in saleratus water.

### TO CLEAN KID GLOVES.

Put them on and wash in spirits of turpentine.—Camphene is better, but more dangerous on account of fire.

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Steel can be regenerated by heating it to a red heat, and plunging it into boiling water.

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Silks that have changed color by acids, can be restored by using hartshorn. Don't be afraid of it on the silk.

### TO MAKE FLANNELS KEEP THEIR COLOR AND NOT SHRINK.

Put them into a pail and pour cold suds on, let them lie in soak for 12 hours, then wash them with the same cold suds, and rince in cold water.

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To remove the fur in a Tea-Kettle.—Boil potatoes in it a few times.

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### BRILLIANT VARNISH FOR LEATHER.

Take four oz. of shellac, half an ounce of lamp-black, and place them in a stoneware vessel, into which pour about one and a quarter lbs. of alcohol, and cover it with a moist bladder. Let them be frequently shaken for about 24 hours. After this puncture the bladder, and add half an ounce of turpentine, and leave the whole for about twenty four hours longer. Repeated applications of this will crack the leather, but for some purposes it is very useful.

### TO MAKE COFFEE.

The best mode is the French mode of racking, that is, to strain it; you can get it clear, all the flavor and all the strength, and it is done as soon as

hot water can run through it. French coffee-pots for racking can be had at any house furnishing store.

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Rancid Butter may be restored by washing in lime water.

## UNDER GROUND DRAINING AND SUB-SOIL PLOUGHING

Prevent ground from ever-becoming too wet or too dry. The draining and loosening the earth admits the air; the coldness of the earth condenses the air in the same manner that a pitcher containing ice-water does in warm weather. By this method air is also supplied to the roots of plants, which is equally important. No farmer should delay a single season to commence this most important branch of agricultural economy.

## NEW MIXTURE USED IN WASHING CLOTHES.

In Berlin, Prussia, the washerwomen use a mixture of 2 oz. spirits of turpentine, and ½ oz. of spirits of sal-ammoniac, well mixed together. This mixture is put into a bucket of warm water in which ½ pound of soap has dissolved. Into this mixture the clothes are immersed during the night, and the next day washed; the most dirty cloth is perfectly freed from all dirt, and after two rinsings in pure water the cloth has not the least smell of the turpentine. The cloth does not require so much rubbing, and fine linen is much longer preserved by it.

## TO MAKE VINEGAR.

One quart of molasses, three gallons rain water, one pint of yeast. Let it stand for four weeks.

## SALERATUS, SODA, YEAST POWDERS, SELF-RAISING FLOUR.

Did it ever occur to any who reads this, that the increase of dyspepsia, with its numerous collateral diseases, is owing to the increased use of these new helpmates of the kitchen?

## TO PRESERVE EGGS.

Bore a number of 1¼ inch holes in a board; place the eggs in them, point downwards. They will keep fresh for six months.

## TO BOIL POTATOES.

Let the potatoes be of a size; do not put them in the pot until the water boils. When done, pour off the water and remove the cover, until all the steam is gone. Then scatter in half a tea-cupfull of salt, and cover the pot with a towel. By adopting this plan watery potatoes will be mealy. The above recipe is a very important one; but few know how to boil potatoes, and but a few of those who know, practice it.

## BESSEMER'S GREAT INVENTION

*Of producing malleable or wrought Iron and Steel*

Without the process of puddling or carbonizing, is attracting the notice of all the iron masters in Europe. The effect is produced by forcing a current of cold air (under a pressure of 10lbs to the inch) into a mass of melted iron, as it comes from the stack of a blast furnace. The oxygen of the air, combining with the carbon of the iron, creates intense heat, converting the sulphur and phosphorus into gases. The other impurities form slag, which from less specific gravity, floats on the surface, or is ejected by the blast which is continued until the iron assumes a stringy appearance—this is the imperfect steel. The process is continued until pure malleable iron is formed.

The only question now is, whether the intense heat produced by the unison of the oxygen and carbon does not render the finished iron or steel more liable to oxydation, time will soon tell.

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# THE LONDON SOCIETY OF ARTS

Will award a premium for the best communication which is sent to them on the following subjects:

For an account of the modes by which *Wolfram* can be separated from other ores.

For an account of menachanite, or iserine, and suggestions for obtaining *titanium* from these ores.

For any improvement in the process of condensing the fumes in the smelting of lead slags.

For an account of the best proportions for the production of the compound metal *bronze*; and the preparation of bronze washes.

For the invention of a white metallic alloy, free

from microscopic faults, which may be successfully applied to the arts; is hard enough to use in reflecting telescopes, and is not liable to be acted on by the atmosphere.

For the discovery of a new smokeless fuel, which shall not occupy more space, or be of greater weight than the fuel now in use; (we suppose the allusion is to cocoa-nut stearin), and shall be equal to amount of heating power, without liability to injure metals in contact with it.

For an account of the processes employed in obtaining different products, as parafine from shale, and the uses to which they may be applied.

For an account of an economic manufacture of color by electricity.

For the preparation of any color, applicable to the japanned surfaces of paper maché, that shall be free from the brightness (or glare) of the varnished colors now used, but yet possess the same degree of hardness and durability.

For the preparation of light colors to be used in enameling or japanning slate or iron, that will stand the action of heat from the fire without blistering or discoloration, and be sufficiently hard to resist scratches.

For an account of the process involved in the preparation of animal charcoal, and its recent applications to manufacturing and other purposes.

For the best essay on the theory and practice of fermentation, particularly as applied to the art of brewing, so as to modify, or altogether dispense with the intermediate process of malting.

For a substitute for, or preparation of yeast for raising bread, that may be preserved for use, better than hitherto generally known.

For improvements in the processes for preserving animal food, and for preventing salted and other provisions from becoming rancid, with an account of methods at present employed.

For the discovery, and production to the Society, of any new substance which can be successfully used as a substitute for gutta percha.

For the production of a perfectly colorless copal varnish, not liable to injure the colors over which it is applied.

For the production of a colorless gold size, not liable to affect the delicate tints with which it is mixed when used to facilitate their drying.

For a pure colorless oil, suitable for artists; or for a decolorizing agent for linseed oil, which will leave its other properties unimpaired.

For the production of cheap purple and yellow lakes, of good quality, suitable for carriage-builders, etc., and not liable to fade or change color.

For the importation of, at least, two tons of any new vegetable fibre, applicable to all the purposes for which flax or hemp is now used, and equally strong and durable.

For the discovery of an economic and effective substitute for the teazels, used in raising the face, or nap, of cloth.

For a method of preparing an engine size for the use of paper-makers, superior to any now in use.

For the best account of the mode in which size from sea-weed is prepared and used by the Chinese.

For the best series of useful products from sea-weeds, the methods of obtaining them, and the purposes to which they are or may be applied.

For an effectual method of utilizing the sewerage of towns.

For an account of the mechanical means at present in use to facilitate the operation of packing goods, whether by hydraulic presses or otherwise.

For the best form of street goods wagon; the improvements required are a lower center of gravity, and a ready means of discharging heavy packages.

For an elastic material for tubing suited to the conveyance of gas, and not liable to be affected by alterations in temperature, or to be acted upon by the gas itself.

For improvement in the oxy-hydrogen microscope, and the means by which a bright object may be presented on a dark ground.

For a rapid means of reproducing artistic designs or sketches, without the intervention of hand labor for surface printing by machinery.

For a means of producing impressions from copper-plates by machinery, without the intervention of hand labor.

For the invention of a simple electrometer, to be sold at moderate price, for determining the amount and kind of atmospheric electricity; and which will show uniform results under uniform circumstances.

For the invention of a marine mercurial barometer, which will obviate the oscillation of the mercury, and fulfill all the conditions necessary to make it a good and reliable instrument; and be sold at a moderate price.

For the invention of an anemometer for determining the direction of the wind, and its pressure in pounds on the square foot, to be sold at a moderate price.

For the invention of an anemometer for measuring the force and direction of the wind on board ship correctly, distinguishing the amount due to the wind and that due to the ship's velocity, varying with the angle.

For an instrument that will detect the local attraction of a ship at sea, with reference to the compass, by direct observation of the heavenly bodies, *without* the process of turning the ship.

For the production of a lustrous wool, to be used in lieu of silk, in the manufacture of fringes, carriage laces, etc.

For the successful application of some new means (as electricity, or photography, for instance) for producing ornamental designs in woven fabrics, which shall be cheaper, and easier of application, than those at present employed.

For an efficient means of removing the fatty matters from skins, so as to render them capable of receiving mordants by the ordinary printing process.

For the best mode of dressing kid for the upper leather of boots; the improvements required are, strength of the grain and a good firm black dye.

For the best specimens of cisterns, suitable for household or other purposes, made of glass in one piece.

For a chair or couch affording the greatest possible amount of support to persons of weak physical powers while writing.

For a means of rendering the plaster used for casts, less absorbent, and more adhesive, so as to facilitate its use for repairing purposes.

For the best means of turning to useful account, slag of furnaces, in a coarse, refined, or combined state.

For the best design for a flower trough or vase, ornamented in bas-relief, and capable of being cast from a mould in one piece, and of being produced in terra-cotta.

## NEW INVESTIGATIONS IN AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

The following communication has been read before the French Academy, by M. Roy:—

Of all the ammoniacal salts, the carbonate of ammonia is the only one which furnishes assimilable nitrogen on a large scale. The leguminous plants of artificial soils have the remarkable faculty of absorbing gaseous carbonate of ammonia by means of their leaves. This property renders these plants valuable in agriculture. Grains in general, those of natural meadows and cereals, do not absorb it in a state of solution by means of their spongioles.

Plaster produces a direct and marked effect upon plants which absorb carbonate of ammonia in a gaseous state—that is, by means of their leaves; such are the leguminous plants of artificial meadows, lucerne, etc. The effect of plaster is to cause the absorption by the leaves of the carbonate of ammonia which the dew and rain bring to the surface of the earth and plants. During the last stage of decomposition of manures, the nitrogen is disengaged from the soil in the state of carbonate of ammonia. The dew brings it back upon the plants, moistening their surfaces and obstructing their respiratory organs. In these conditions the carbonate of ammonia can not be absorbed. It is disengaged among the first products of the vaporization of the dew before the stomates are dried. The presence of plaster in the soil and on the plants has this effect: 1st, of fixing the ammonia in the dew in a state of sulphate, and forming, at the same time, carbonate of lime; 2d, under the influence of a continued vaporization, when the organs of plants are not moistened, the sulphate of ammonia, which is not volatile in the presence of carbonate of lime, causes a slow disengagement of carbonate of ammonia to the organs of absorption, and the reformation of sulphate of lime. This latter thus acts indefinitely.

Plaster and the leguminous plants on which it acts consequently aid in enriching nitrogenous manures; it is to this enriching that I attribute generally the potato disease. The careful study of this matter has shown that the disease which destroys the potato is due to the absorption of carbonate of ammonia by the roots of the plants. There is an elaboration of the nitrogen in fermentation in the superior organs, an accumulation of this matter in the tuber, whence all the symptoms and manifestations of the disease. I have proved the correctness of this conclusion by causing the absorption of carbonate of ammonia by some roots, which became thus inoculated, if I may use the term, with the malady in different degrees.—*Compten Rendus.*

## J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR

Is inhaled and applied (not taken) to cure disease. Infection cannot exist, where the odor of Olive Tar is perceptible to the senses.

Rheumatic, neuralgic, and all other pains cease or are greatly relieved upon applying Olive Tar.

The great desideratum of medical science is to obtain a fluid that will retain Electro Magnetism, and which without injury to man, can be used to restore the vitality, which age, accident, or his disregard of natural laws has affected.

Such a fluid is J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, its odor or aroma possesses the invaluable property of electrifying the oxygen of the atmosphere (*creating ozone*) and it is by breathing or inhaling this electrified atmosphere, that the vitality of the system is increased, and pain and disease are banished.

When Olive Tar is applied to the surface of the body, it is at once absorbed by the pores, and brought into contact with the nerves, which terminate at the surface; they by their superior affinity, extract from the Olive Tar its electro magnetism, dispelling at once all pain, and removing the disease which caused it.

If the inhalation and application of Olive Tar will banish pain, will cure diseases of dissimilar character, and will so vitalize the system that it will not be effected by the atmospheric miasmas, or poisons, is not Olive Tar the great desideratum of medical science?

## THE CHEMISTRY OF LIFE AND DEATH.

"If I only bend my arm," says Professor Playfair, "or move my finger, there is a certain portion of the tissues destroyed, which must be supplied by my food; the more work a man performs, the more of those nitrogenous substances he requires. The other class of food serves a very important, but quite different purpose—supplying animal heat. The temperature of our bodies, is, in temperate climates, at least, higher than the surrounding air; and in order to keep up this temperature, a combustion goes on, similar to that of an ordinary fire. The same products—carbonic acid, water and ammonia—are evolved from the mouth of the furnace of the body and the mouth of a common chimney. In cold weather a certain portion of heat is gradually abstracted from our bodies, which must be supplied by the combustion of our food, or of the matter of our bodies; the colder the climate, therefore, the more heat giving must be the food."

## THE NECESSITY OF BREATHING PURE AIR.

In about 2 1-2 minutes all the blood contained in the human system—amounting in the adult to *nearly three gallons*—traverses the respiratory surface. Every one, then, who breathes an impure atmosphere 2 1-2 minutes, has every particle of his blood acted on by the vitiating air. Every particle has become less vital, less capable of repairing structures, or of carrying on functions; and the longer such air is respired, the more impure it becomes, and the more corrupted grows the blood. After breathing for 2 1-2 minutes, an atmosphere incapable of properly oxygenating the fluids which are traversing the lungs, every drop of blood in the human being is more or less *poisoned*; and in 2 1-2 minutes more even the minutest part of all man's fine wrought organs has been visited, and acted upon by this poisoned fluid—the tender, delicate eye, the wakeful ear, the sensitive nerves, the heart, the brain, together with the skin, the muscles, the bones, throughout their structure—in short, the entire being. There is not a point in the human frame but has been traversed by vitiated blood—not a point but must have suffered injury.

## ELECTRICITY IS UNIVERSAL.

It was the theory of the celebrated Dupay, that throughout all space their exists a universal medium called the electric fluid, of which the immediate properties are not known, but which is composed of two species or varieties of electricity, the vitreous and resinous, called also the positive and negative; that as respects itself, each of these electricities is repulsive, but attractive of the other kind, and that when they co-exist in equal quantities in a body, it is in a neutral condition or state of equilibrium; but if the positive or negative electricities are in excess, it is accordingly positively or negatively electrified.

## ELECTRIC BATHS.

A discovery has been made in Paris, by which any metalic poison, such as lead, mercury, or arsenic, may be extracted from the system by the agency of electricity. A metalic bath is insulated on glass legs, and partly filled with acidulated water, to convey more readily the electric currents. The patient lies upon a seat in the tub, insulated entirely from the bath. When gold, silver, or mercury is in the system, nitre of hydrocholeric acids are employed; when lead is suspected, the acid used is sulphuric. This done, the negative pole of the battery is put in connection with the bath, while the

positive pole is in the hands of the patient. The electricity now precipitates itself, hunts, digs, searches, and discovers every particle of metalic substance concealed in the most profound tissues, bones, nerves, and joints of the patient, resolves them into their primitive forms, and extracting them from the human organism, deposits them on the side of the bath, where they can be seen with the naked eye.

## THE OSSEOUS MUSCULAR AND OTHER FORMATIONS OF THE BODY.

There are two hundred and eight bones in the human body, exclusive of the teeth. These bones are composed of animal and earthly materials, the former predominating in youth, and the latter in old age, rendering the bones brittle. The most important of the bones is the spine, which is composed of twenty four small bones called the vertebræ, one on top of the other, curiously hooked together, and fastened by elastic ligaments forming a pillar, so to speak, by which the human frame is supported. The bones are moved by the muscles, of which there are more than five hundred. The red meat of beef, the fat being excluded, is the muscular fabric of the ox. There are two sets of muscles, one to draw the bone one way, and another to draw it back again. We cannot better describe the muscles than by comparing them to fine elastic threads, bound up in their cases of skin. Many muscles terminate in tendons, which are stout cords, such as may be seen traversing the back of the hand, just within the skin; and which can be observed to move when the hand is opened or shut. Every motion you make, even the involuntary one of breathing, is performed through the agency of the muscles. In adults there are about fifteen quarts of blood, each quart weighing about two pounds. This blood is of two kinds, the arterial, and veinous. This first, is the pure blood as it leaves the heart to nourish the frame, and is of a bright vermillion color. The last is the blood, as it returns to the heart, loaded with the impurities of the body, to be there refined, and is of a purple hue. Every pulsation of the heart sends out about two ounces of arterial blood, and, as there are from seventy to eighty beats in the minute, a hogshead of blood passes through the heart every hour. In fevers the pulsations are accelerated; the waste of the body goes on faster than it can be recuperated; and consequently death ensues if the fever is not checked. The stomach is the boiler, if we may use such a figure, which drives the human engine. Two sets of muscles, crossing each other, transversely, turn the food over and over, churning it up in the gastric juice, till it has been reduced to the consistency of thin paste. This process requires from two to four hours. Emerging from the stomach, the food enters the small intestines, where it is mixed with bile and pancreatic juice, and converted into chyle. These small intestines are twenty four feet long, closely packed of course, and surrounded through their whole length with small tubes, which act like suckers, and drawing off the chyle, empty it into a larger tube, named the thoracic duct, which runs up the back, and discharges its contents into the jugular vein, whence it passes into the heart, to assist in forming arterial blood.

### Electro Magnetism is Electricity transmitted through the intervention of a Magnet.

If a piece of Iron is wound with an insulated (covered) wire, if a current of Electricity is transmitted through the wire, the Iron becomes magnetic and has the power of attracting other Iron to it. When however the Electric current is broken the encircled Iron ceases to be a magnet, and at once loses its attractive force. Now suppose the encircled piece of Iron to be formed in shape like the letter U, and suppose that across the top of U there was laid a straight piece of Iron which we will call B; suppose we attach a spring to B so as to raise it 1-8 of an inch from U. Now if we connect the battery a current of electricity will pass through the wires, U will become a magnet and B will be forcibly drawn to U. As soon as the current is broken, B will be relieved, and the action of the spring will bring B back to its place. Now if a lever, having one end slightly turned and pointed, is made fast to B, and the pointed end brought in contact with paper placed upon a wheel, it is easy to conceive that the motion of B would cause the pointed end of the lever to make an impression on the paper. If now the wheel is set in motion by clock-work or otherwise, and the pointed lever being in contact, a mark would be made on the paper. If the current of Electricity was connected and broken suddenly a dot would be made on the paper, and the length of the marks on the paper, the wheel being in motion, would be in proportion to the time that the current was suspended. In this simple mechanical arrangement we have the whole of Professor Morse's truly great invention of the Magnetic Telegraph, and this great invention resulted from the discovery of Professor Orsted in 1819, that when iron was encircled with a current of Electricity it at once became a magnet, and when

the current ceased, the iron ceased to be a magnet.

Electricity or Magnetism is only produced by a change of matter. If we rapidly decompose metals with acids, a sensible quantity of Electro Magnetism is generated. If we strike a stone or iron, or two hard stones together, a change of matter takes place, and the electric spark is evolved. In the decomposition of all matter it is generated, or more properly speaking it passes from old matter to give life to new. We know that the Human System like all things in nature is constantly undergoing change, that the system must waste to have new matter produced, that the elements contained in the blood must be deposited in the system, and consequently waste must ensue to make place for it. The Electro Magnetism produced by this change is transmitted from the wasted parts through the agency of one set of nerves to the Brain, which is the Resevoir, there the Electro Magnetism becomes Polarized into positive and negative; from the brain the Electro Magnetic current is transmitted through another set of nerves to all portions of the body, to keep in motion all the involuntary, as well as the voluntary action of the muscles; now let us see how that is possible. All the red coloring matter of the blood and of the muscles, is Sulphuretted Iron. The muscles may be compared to a bundle of fine threads twisted over and through one another having the space between each thread filled with the blood globules, each separate muscle is entwined with numberless nerves in the same manner as the U shaped piece of iron, heretofore described, is surrounded by the insulated wire, and these muscles are entirely destitute of any power until a current of either positive or negative Electro Magnetism expands, or contracts them by its action on the sulphuretted iron contained in the globules of the blood, for when a current of positive Electro Magnetism is conveyed to the muscles, the globules of blood are attracted towards each other, and whenever a negative current is conveyed, the globules repel each other

If there is not a sufficiency of waste of the system there will be a lack of magnetic force, to perform with sufficient vigor the involuntary and voluntary action of the muscles, and hence the necessity there exists for exercise to waste the system.

If from any cause the Digestion becomes impaired, the food is converted into impure blood which cannot replace the waste of the body.

From the cause of this disarrangement, the waste rapidly increases, and would speedily lead to death, were it not for the increased waste producing an increased Magnetic force which acts upon the digestive organs to restore their tone. We now understand that it is the increase of waste which gives an increase of Electro Magnetism, but to this principle there is a limit, as the nerves that convey the magnetic force to the brain are themselves included in the waste of the body, and if this waste is carried too far, they become weaker and wasted, and cannot convey the load to the brain; now when this condition is local in any part of the body, it produces *Chronic Diseases*; when it becomes general, *Death* ensues. When the disease is chronic, if we can stimulate the nerves of the diseased portion to a vigorous action, if for only a short period of time, and can, at the same time, introduce Electro Magnetism into the system, the blood becomes purified, and healthy action is at once restored. PROVIDED the waste of the system has not been such as to materially reduce the necessary proportions of *Sulphuretted Iron*. If it has, the artificial Electro Magnetic current must be maintained by the continuous use of Olive Tar until the great want of the system (*Sulphuretted Iron*) is produced by the chemical process of digestion, or by some other yet unknown means by which nature transfers these minerals to the blood.

To aid the operations of nature is the only aim of medical science, we now know that Disease is a want of vitality, that is, a want of Electro Magnetism, and we have shown how that want can be supplied. We have also shown that until nature reproduces when defective, an adequate supply of Sulphuretted Iron (the agent which renders the Electro Magnetism of the system efficiently active) the antagonistic elements of waste and reproduction, cannot be evenly balanced. If however Sulphuretted Iron containing the same proportions as is found in the blood of a healthy and vigorous adult, can be introduced into the system, it would immediately effect the cure, which without its use would take the time required by natural laws to reproduce these minerals. *Mr. Stafford's BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS will supply Sulphuretted Iron to the System, and should be used in all long standing or obstinate Cases. Read Mr. Stafford's advertisement on the 3d page of cover of this book.*

## NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS.

### THE CAUSE AND THE CURE.

The nerves are the telegraphic wires of the body, their purpose is to communicate intelligence to the brain of every passing event, and to carry Electro Magnetism from the brain to the muscles, that they may act in accordance with the will. We cannot define what will or mind is, but we do know that the brain is a reservoir of Electro Magnetism, which, by the action of the will or mind is sent to any part of the system, the nerves being the mediums through which the Electro Magnetism is transmitted.

When the body is in full health, the nerves are capable of conducting a large amount of Electro Magnetism, or nervous fluid, as it is sometimes called, and the blood in the muscles having a full supply of *Sulphur and Iron*, the action of the Electro Magnetism on the pure blood, contracts and expands the muscles with great energy.

The effect of disease is to increase the waste of the system, and increased waste increases the quantity of Electro Magnetism. It is by this means that nature restores health to the body. When the nerves are included in the waste, their capacity to conduct a sufficiency of Electro Magnetism to or from the brain is lessened, and the equilibrium between waste and reproduction not being sustained, Death must result.

The condition of the overtaxed nerve can be favorably compared with the interposing fine platina wire used for communicating combustion to the powder of submerged blasts. That our comparison may be fully understood, we will explain the manner by which fire is communicated to submarine blasts.

Two insulated wires (wires covered with gutta percha) are used. One wire being connected with the positive pole of a Galvanic battery, and the other wire to the negative pole; the other ends of these wires are brought within one inch of each other, and at this distance are connected by a platina wire which is of much less diameter.

The ends of the wires so connected, are placed into the cylinder or canister containing the powder. When the battery is connected, the Electro Magnetism passes through the positive wire to the platina wire, but here the load or quantity of Electro Magnetism cannot pass the small wire without causing it to become so highly heated as to explode the powder. This illustration shows that the Electro Magnetic current requires MATERIAL to transmit it, and that when the material is lessened beyond the required capacity, that HEAT IS GENERATED.

Now, here we have a perfect solution of the CAUSE OF ALL NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, THE NERVES, NOT HAVING A SUFFICIENCY OF MATERIAL TO TRANSMIT THE REQUIRED AMOUNT OF ELECTRO MAGNETISM, BECOME INFLAMED.

Having, as we think, fully demonstrated the cause and effect of wasting the substance of the nerves, it will at once suggest itself to the mind of every one, that to CURE NERVOUS DISEASES we must restore the nerves to their full capacity—which can only be done by the deposit of new matter, from pure blood, and the blood cannot be pure, nor act with energy, if it is destitute of its due proportion of SULPHUR AND IRON. Therefore, it is this want of the system which should be at once supplied. MR. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS WILL AT ONCE ADD THESE MATERIALS TO THE BLOOD, AND WILL SPEEDILY EFFECT A CURE OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES. SEE MR. STAFFORD'S ADVERTISEMENT ON 3d PAGE OF COVER.

## HOW DISEASES ARE COMMUNICATED.

There is, we believe, but little that is definitely known as to the mode in which diseases are communicated. Therefore, all unnecessary contact or contiguity had better be avoided, especially by unprofessional persons. It may be by inhalation of effluvium or infected air, the morbid particles being thus brought in contact with the blood in the pulmonary circulation, which would in effect be a kind of innoculation. The non-recurrence, generally speaking, of the more virulent diseases in the same subject is assuredly a merciful dispensation, and is very likely connected with the security afforded by cow-pock virus against what is called small-pox in the human subject. The way in which Dr. Jenner discovered the effect of vaccination, and literally changed "the face" of society—for it is now a rarity to see a face marred with the small-pox—is generally known; but as an example of the value of facts to found a theory upon, we will here mention it. He observed, when his neighborhood was visited by small-pox, the persons occupied in milking, and who were known thus to contract a cutaneous disease from the animal, were very generally passed over by the dreadful scourge, which gave him the idea of the prophylactic power of the disease against small pox. He had the good sense to act upon it, and met with a success which has abounded in the thanksgivings of millions to Divine Providence, as the author, and himself as the instrument, of one of the greatest blessings of modern times.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

*The Sisters of Charity, in New Orleans and New York, use J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar to prevent, and to cure Diseases.*

## CHEMISTRY OF ELECTRICITY.

There exists between the living plant and the soil supporting it, an electric current, which always moves in the same direction—that is, the soil is constantly positive, the plant continually negative. This fact was first observed by Eecqueral, Sen., and for several years it had been pointed out by him as one of the causes of atmospheric electricity. On repeating his experiments lately, he was struck by certain anomalies in operating on the banks of a stream, and at certain distances from plants. He discovered that electrical currents change their direction and intensity with the chemical composition of the water in the soil; alkaline waters being negative, and acid waters positive.

## IMPORTANCE OF FRESH AIR.

With respect to the vital importance of fresh air for the maintenance of life, it would really seem as if the world were not to be convinced on this head; you may remind them of the black-hole of Calcutta, of the canary bird that dies in a night if hung up under your bed-curtains; or of the 250 Coolies who, in a few hours, were killed, a year or so ago, in an American vessel, by having them forced under hatches. It is all of no use; the facts are assented to; the necessity of plenty of air is admitted; and then, on the very first occasion, the assenters proceed to act as if they had never heard of such a necessity, or did not believe it if they had. We have long fought for fresh air—fresh air everywhere.

## THE MICROSCOPE AND TELESCOPE.

The late Dr. Chalmers, Professor of Theology in the University of Edinburgh, thus contrasts the relative powers of these two instruments: "The one reveals to me a system in every star; the other, a world in every atom. By the one I am led to believe that this great globe itself, with all the mighty burden of its oceans and continents, is but as a single grain of sand on the high fields of immensity; the other teaches me that every grain of sand may harbor the tribes and families of a busy population. The one tells me of the insignificance of the world I tread upon, the other redeems it from all insignificance, for it tells me that on the leaves of every forest, in the flowers of every garden, and in the waters of every rivulet there are worlds teeming with life, and numberless as are the glories of the firmament. The one suggests that far and beyond all that the telescope has yet revealed, there may be fields of creation which sweep immeasurably along, and carry the impress of the Almighty's hand to the remotest shores of the universe. The other intimates that within and beneath all that minuteness disclosed by the microscope, there may be a region of invisibles, that could we draw aside the mysterious curtain that shrouds it from our senses, we should see there a theatre of as many wonders as astronomy has unfolded; a universe within the compass of a point, where the wonder working God could raise another mechanism of worlds, and fill and animate them all with the evidences of his glory."

## ANALYSIS OF FOOD.

The two following tables prepared by Orange Judd, the industrious editor of the *American Agriculturist*, are highly useful and instructive in their practical bearing on the economy of food:

TABLE No. 1.

| 100lbs. | *Muscle-forming elements.* | *Fat-forming elements.* | *Relative proportion of each.* | *Husky or woody fibre.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barley | 14 lbs. | 64 lbs. | 1 to 4½ | 16 lbs. |
| Beans | 26 " | 42 " | 1 to 1¾ | 10 " |
| Beets | 2 " | 12 " | 1 to 6 | (?) |
| Buckwheat | 8 " | 64 " | 1 to 6¾ | 25 " |
| Carrots | 1¼ " | 10 " | 1 to 6¾ | 3 " |
| Corn | 12 " | 77 " | 1 to 6½ | 6 " |
| Oats | 17 " | 66 " | 1 to 4 | 20 " |
| Peas | 24 " | 52 " | 1 to 2¼ | 8 " |
| Potatoes | 2 " | 19 " | 1 to 9½ | 4 " |
| Turnips (field) | 1½ " | 9 " | 1 to 6 | 2 " |
| Do. (Swedish.) | 2¼ " | 12 " | 1 to 5¼ | 2 " |
| Wheat flour | 11 " | 79 " | 1 to 7 | |
| Wheat bran | 18 " | 6 " | 1 to ¼ | 55 " |
| Cheese (whole milk.) | 23 " | 27 " | 1 to 1 | |
| Do. (skim milk.) | 45 " | 6 " | 1 to ⅛ | |

TABLE No. II.

| | Cost. | *Muscle-producing elements.* | *Cost of muscle-producing elements.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barley | $1 20 per bus | 8.4lbs. | 18c. per lb. |
| Beans | 2 50 " | 16 6 " | 15 " |
| Corn | 1 10 " | 6.7 " | 16½ " |
| Oats | 68 " | 5 2 " | 13 " |
| Peas | 2 00 " | 14 3 " | 14 " |
| Potatoes | 1 50 " | 1.6 " | 94 " |
| Turnips | 50 " | 1.2 " | 41 " |
| Flour (fine) | 12 00 per bbl. | 22 0 " | 54 " |
| Do. (unbolted) | 11 00 " | 24.9 " | 44 " |

## THAT IS SO.

Pliny is reported to have said that, "No man possesses a genius so commanding that he can attain eminence, unless a subject suited to his talents should present itself, and an opportunity occur for their development." Hence, how absurd it is to set one with a poetic temperament to practising physic; a vulgar mind to the pursuit of polite literature a philosophical mind to teaching popular theology; or a blockhead to editing a paper. A cube is not capacitated for rolling, nor a globe for lying still on an inclined plane.

## CHINESE POTATO.

IMPERIAL RICE-WHITE VARIETY.

THE BOTANICAL name of which is DIOSCOREA BATATAS.

This new esculent has been introduced into this country by W. Prince, Esq., the celebrated nursery man of Flushing, Long Island, who has now several acres devoted to their growth. The SPECULATION(?)having been assailed by several papers and periodicals, has brought a rejoinder from Mr. Prince, who says

"Having most fully investigated the merits of the esculent, I have a few positions to state in regard to it, which, being somewhat bold in their character, I WISH MY COUNTRYMEN TO RECORD FOR FUTURE VERIFICATION. 1st. I assert that the DIOSCOREA BATATAS of DECAISNE is perfectly hardy during our severest winters. 2d. That it is more nutritious than any other esculents we cultivate. 3d. That its culture is so easy and simple, and its product so great, that it can be afforded incomparably cheaper than any other nutritious vegetable, it having produced in France at the rate of above 800 bushels per acre. 4th. That the combination of every useful property renders it the greatest vegetable boon ever granted by God to man, and that its introduction to our country is even more important than that of Cotton, and that in twenty years our National statistics will report the value of the annual crop AS GREATER THAN THE COTTON CROP."

We have seen and TASTED the Chinese Potato, raised by Mr. Prince, and are perfectly satisfied that it has great merit, and that its cultivation and use will in a few years become general.

## THE SHIFTING HUES OF LIFE.

Life has, for an observer, such a quick succession of interests and amusing adventure, that it is almost inconceivable he should ever feel dull or weary of it. No one day resembles another. Every hour, every minute, opens new stores to our experience, and new excitements to our curiosity. We are always on the eve and on the morrow of some surprising event. Like the moth, we are forever flying towards the star, but with this difference, that we attain it; and if sometimes we find the halo we fancy a glory is but some deceiving mist, at least we have learned a lesson. If we look upon life merely as humble students, we shall not feel any great bitterness at such disappointments. It is only when we hug our ignorance to our hearts, that we are, and deserve to be, miserable—when we embrace the cloud, that we loose the goddess. But if we open the eyes of the mind, and determine to be neither wantonly stupid nor inattentive, an enchanted world begins to rise from chaos. The aspect even of the room in which we sit grows lively with a thousand unsuspected curiosities. We discern that the most ordinary person is invested with the most noticeable characteristics. If we design to look but for five pleasant minutes at any common place thing, we become aware of its peculiar beauty; and there is not a bird that wings through the air, not a flower that blossoms in the garden, nor an insect that crawls in the depth of the earth, nor a fish that swims in the water, but has its own singular and delightful story.

## POPULAR BEVERAGES—A WORD TO THE WISE.

The Medical *Journal* tells us that soda water, the most common of all the warm weather drinks, is very grateful to the palate, and taken moderately, it is not injurious in any great degree, provided the tank from whence it is drawn has no copper surface exposed to the action of the fluid it contains. But the guzzling of soda water from morning to night, is a pernicious habit, destructive to the digestive machinery. Unwilling as most persons are to fall back on good, wholesome water, which God in his providence has fitted precisely to meet the demands of animal life; if they would avoid all factitious drinks, they would rarely require medical assistance to the end of the longest life. And in reference to beer-drinking, the *Journal* adds:—

Perhaps it may be looked upon as out of place in these intellectual times, to warn people against the growing vice of beer-drinking. With an increase of customers, and no corresponding growth of hops, there must be strange drugs introduced into ale and beer. The fuddling properties of Coculus Indicus, and aloes, are represented to enter largely into the composition of some of these beverages. The effect is to stupify the individual, destroy his appetite, and in some instances, when the habit of beer-drinking is confirmed, to produce a kind of chronic looseness of the bowels which is charged to all causes but the right one. Let the beer alone.

## A CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

The following letter, which professes to give an infallible remedy for hydrophobia, we find in one of our exchanges addressed to the Editor of the "Pennsylvanian:"—

*Dear Sir*—The effects resulting from the bite of a rabid animal are so inconceivably heart-rending, that the writer deems it but an act of justice to make the subjoined remedy public, for the benefit of the unfortunate, hereafter. Within the past two weeks there have been two cases of hydrophobia of the most distressing character—one in this city and one in New Jersey—and daily reports are made in the newspapers of mad dogs being seen in and about the city. Every individual in the community, therefore, should procure and preserve a copy of the following cure, so that in case of an emergency, he might avail himself of its beneficial tendency. Wm. Hoffner, Esq., of Passyunk, the gentleman from whom the writer obtained this invaluable receipt, states that he has known several instances of men and animals who have been bitten in the severest manner by mad dogs, but who, having taken this remedy, never experienced any symptoms whatever of the disease:

"Take of the root of Elecampane, one ounce and a half, cut it fine, then boil it in one pint of new milk down to half: take this three mornings, fasting, and eat no food till 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It should be taken every other morning; the two last doses must weigh two ounces each. This remedy will have the desired effect, if taken at any time within twenty-four hours after the accident."

## CURE FOR CANCER.

M. Landolfi, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Neapolitan army, is asserted to have seemingly cured cancer, by the topical application of the chloride of bromine, in combination with several other chlorides, according to the following formula: Chloride of bromine, three parts; chloride zinc, two parts; chloride antimony, one part; chloride gold, one part; powdered liquorice, sufficient to make a paste. The surrounding parts are protected by an ointment of one drachm of chloroform to an ounce of lard. M. Landolfi has been allowed six beds at La Saltpetriere, Paris, to test the efficacy of his remedy.

Suppose before trying the above, those having cancers, should try a few of Stafford's Blood Purifying Powders, and a bottle of J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar.

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☞ Olive Tar is usually applied where the skin is Not Broken.

☞ Olive Tar Ointment is usually applied where the skin is Broken.

## NEVER.

Never tip your beaver to a fine lady, and pass a poor widow without seeming to see her.

Never pass an aged man or woman, without making a reverential obeisance, unless your house is on fire.

Never keep a boy to black your boots and attend to the stables, while you frighten your wife out of the idea of keeping a nurse for the twins, by constantly talking of "hard time."

Never remind people of personal deformity, or of the relatives who have disgraced them.

Never leave a letter unanswered, and use the stamp which was enclosed to you to "reply with," on a letter to your own sweetheart.

Never ride in a fine carriage and keep a score of servants, while your widowed sister trudges along on foot, and toils for her daily bread.

Never wear a finer coat than the merchant you owe for it, or the tailor whom you have not paid for the making.

Never turn a deaf ear to a woman in distress, because you cannot see how *you* would be the gainer by her better condition.

Never jest with a single woman about the anxiety of all women to be married; nor tell your wife you married her because you pitied her lonely condition.

Never go to bed at ten, leaving your wife up till two, with a sick baby; and look pitch-forks at her at the breakfast-table, because that meal is half an hour too late.

Never hear ungenerous strictures upon the conduct of a woman with a quiet smile, instead of saying in thunder tones, "It is false, sir."

Never fall back from a bargain, after the articles of agreement are drawn up, and only need your signature to make them perfect.

Never insult the modest by ribaldry, the grave by levity, nor the pious by contempt of sacred things.

Never be guilty of any of these offences against decency and propriety; if you are, you are not a *gentleman*.

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J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR

Is the Only Remedy which combines within itself,

Inhalation of its Odor, with the Application of its Fluid.

The two Great Requsites for curing all Diseases of the

THROAT AND LUNGS.

## ASTHMA.

This distressing complaint is immediately relieved by breathing an atmosphere, *even* slightly charged with the odor of Olive Tar. See testimonial of Col. E. A. Blanch.

## BRONCHITIS.

If Olive Tar is applied to the throat, the odor which arises, will, of course, be inhaled, and relief will be immediate. Thurlow Weed, Esq., says (see his testimonial) "That the odor of Olive Tar will heal Bronchial Irritations, we have the evidences of personal observation for affirming."

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The Hon. Eli Cook, late Mayor of Buffalo, feared the loss of his voice from Chronic Bronchitis. His physician thought his case past cure. In less than one week's time he was entirely cured. He used less than 2 bottles of Olive Tar.

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☞ The Oiled Silk Throat Plaster, medicated with Olive Tar, should always be used for any throat disease.

## BURNS AND SCALDS.

In no case is the presence of Electro Magnetism more apparent, than in the immediate relief it affords. Read the testimonials of M. C. Story, Esq., Geo. H. Barrett, Esq., and Mr. & Mrs. Torrey.

## THE FOLLOWING ADVICE OF DR. HALL TO CONSUMPTIVES,

We give, as the best we have ever met with, and if followed, consumptives will not even need the odor or application of Olive Tar to cure them; but as some will not *expose* themselves to inclemency of weather, but will remain *encased, breathing over and over the impure exhalations of their own bodies;* We say to them *Electrify* the air of your room or house with the Aroma of Olive Tar, and while your Vitality will be increased, relieving you of pain and oppression, the other members of your household will not be in danger of contracting your disease.

## DR. HALL'S ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Eat all you can digest, and exercise a great deal in the open air, to convert what you eat into pure healthful blood. Do not be afraid of out-door air day or night. Do not be afraid of sudden changes of weather; let no change hot or cold, keep you in-doors. If it is rainy weather the more need for your going out, because you eat as much on a rainy day as you do on a clear day, and if you exercise less, that much more remains in the system of what ought to be thrown off by exercise, and some ill result, some consequent symptom or ill feeling, is the certain issue. If it is cold out of doors, do not muffle your eyes, mouth, or nose, in furs, veils, woollen comforters, and the like; nature has supplied you with the best muffle, with the best inhaling regulator, that is, two lips; shut them before you step out of a warm room into the cold air, and keep them shut until you have walked briskly a few rods and quickened the circulation a little; walk fast enough to keep off a feeling of chilliness, and taking cold will be impossible. What are the facts of the case? Look at the rail road conductors, going out of a hot air into the piercing cold of Winter and in again every five or ten minutes, and yet they do not take cold oftener than others; you will scarcely find a consumptive man in a thousand of them. It is a wonder how afraid consumptive people are of fresh air, the very thing that would cure them, the only obstacle to a cure being that they do not get enough of it; and yet what infinite pains they take to avoid breathing it, especially if it is cold; when it is known that the colder the air is, the purer it must be, yet if people cannot get to a hot climate, they will make an artificial one, and imprison themselves for a whole Winter in a warm room, with a temperature not varying ten degrees in six months; all such people die, and yet we follow in their footsteps. If I were seriously threatened with the consumption, I would live out of doors day and night, except it was raining or mid-Winter, then I would sleep in an unplastered log-house. My consumptive friend, you want air, not physic; you want pure air, not medicated air; you want nutrition, such as plenty of meat and bread will give, and they alone; physic has no nutriment, gasping for air cannot cure you; monkey capers in a gymnasium cannot cure you, and stimulants cannot cure you. If you want to get well, go in for beef and out-door air, and do not be deluded into the grave by newspaper advertisements and unfindable certifiers.

## CROUP

Is a thickening of that part of the mucous membrane which lines the throat. As soon as hoarseness commences, rub the throat and chest with Olive Tar—moisten a piece of flannel with it, and put it on the neck. In desperate cases, the upper part of the body of the patient should be washed with soap and warm water to open the pores, then rubbed dry with a coarse towel, then apply Olive Tar freely, rubbing well in, especially on the chest and spine Read the testimony of M. C. Story, Esq.

☞ Remember never to give up a case of Croup if Olive Tar can be procured!

## CATARRH—STOPPAGE OF THE NOSTRILS—COLD IN THE HEAD—INFLUENZA.

All are the results of an inflamed state of that portion of the mucous membrane that lines the nostrils, and the interior portion of the head. Apply Olive Tar inside and outside of the nostrils. Relief will be immediate. If the disease has become chronic, the habitual use of Olive Tar for a short period will certainly cure it.

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Chafes or Galls. Apply Olive Tar or Olive Tar Ointment.

## CHOLERA.

The poison producing Asiatic Cholera is atmospheric. It causes the blood to separate, and the watery particles to pass off by the passage from the bowels, the effluvia which emanates from this separated blood, infects, and adds virulence to the already poisoned air. Some disinfectant should be at once thrown into the vessel containing it, and care should be taken to disinfect the privys, as the contents of but one vessel is sufficient to infect all matter in contact. These are the conclusions of a Scientific Committee, appointed by the King of Bavaria.

If a small quantity of Olive Tar is placed in a saucer over heated water, it must disinfect the room of any atmospheric poison, and if a small quantity of Olive Tar is poured into the vessel, containing the separated blood, it will Deodorize, and Disinfect the contents.

## CHOLERA INFANTUM

Must be produced by an atmospheric poison, which is stronger than the vitality of the child. If this is so, the disease will be prevented by disinfecting the air of the room or house with the odor of Olive Tar. (*if the odor is barely perceptible to the senses, it is sufficient.*) If the child has the disease, and Olive Tar is applied, it will give it vitality, which may enable it to overcome the disease, at any rate the use of Olive Tar, under any condition, cannot do any harm.

## TYPHUS AND ALL OTHER SETTLED FEVERS.

Are contagious, depending only on the state of the vitality of the persons in contact whether the disease will be communicated, the watcher or nurse who is not in good health, or who has undergone much mental or bodily fatigue, is sure to take the disease. By the use of Olive Tar as a Disinfectant, you give Vitality to the patient, aid his recovery, and protect Yourself from the effects of the poison exhaled from his system.

## FEVER AND AGUE.

This disease assumes very many forms, but all arising from the same cause, Malaria, (Atmospheric Poison.) Arsenic and Quinine, are the only known specifics for the various forms; they cure by creating another disease. There are now several families who live in fever and ague districts, who use Olive Tar as a disinfectant, who have been exempted from their annual visitant. The plan they adopt is to place two tablespoonfuls of Olive Tar in a saucer, which floats in a pail of hot water, this is placed in the lower hall, and the odor of this Olive Tar is diffused through all the rooms of a moderate sized house, this is done just before candle-light, before going to bed renew the hot water, Fresh Olive Tar must be used every evening.

Whether the odor of Olive Tar destroys the Poison, or whether by breathing it the system receives such an addition to its vitality as to enable it to resist the action of the Malaria, still remains a question; but the fact cannot be disputed that the odor of Olive Tar, even if so slight as scarcely to be perceptible to the smell, acts as a Perfect Disinfectant and does prevent the spread of contagious or infectious diseases.

## AGUE IN THE BREAST.

If Olive Tar will prevent the supperation of Quinsy (see testimonial) it must prevent a broken breast; rub freely with Oilve Tar, apply flannel, and cover with oiled silk. (Oil silk plaster is best.)

## CONTRACTED CORDS, AND STIFFENED JOINTS.

Read the testimonial of GEORGE H. BARRETT Esq., what but *Electro Magnetism* could effect a cure of this nature upon a person past the middle age of life. If your joints have not become filled with chalky concretions, they will become as pliable as when you were young, if you faithfully apply Olive Tar for a short time, ONE BOTTLE will in most cases prove sufficient.

## CRAMPS.

(*See Testimonial of Dr. A. H. Brown.*)

## CORNS.

For a long time I refused to publish or to recommend the use of Olive Tar for corns or warts, or for the removal of other unnatural extraneous substances; after reading the testimonials of Henry G.

Wheaton Esq, the eminent lawyer, and of Mr. York, every one must become satisfied that Olive Tar must possess some Vitalizing principle that the medical faculty do not yet possess any knowledge of, If it is not Electro Magnetism, what is it? Wear loose shoes for a few days, and apply a little cotton wet with Olive Tar, which renew every day; cover it with Oil Silk, and your corns will not trouble you afterwards.

### CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.

Chronic Diarrhoea is produced by want of vitality of the digestive organs—the application of the Oiled Silk plaster, medicated with Olive Tar, placed upon the pit of the stomach has permanently cured several cases.

### DYSENTERY.

This dangerous disease is in some cases highly infectious—deodorize the atmosphere with Olive Tar as a preventative, and for comfort.

### ENLARGED JOINTS.

The testimony of Messrs, Griffin & McCune is evidence that Olive Tar will remove the cause, and effect a cure of swelled joints, what power does Olive Tar possess if not magnetic?

### ERYSIPELAS.

When the vitality of the system becomes reduced from any cause, disease at once, in some form, sets in, when it assumes an inflammatory form of any kind the greater the necessity for immediate action to restore the vital powers. In several well marked and dangerous cases of Erysipelas, the use of Olive Tar has been effective. See testimonial of Mr. D. R. Hutchinson, a gentleman of high respectability now engaged for the Messrs. Appleton, the prominent Book publishers.

### EAR ACHE.

Moisten a little cotton with Olive Tar, put it in the Ear, and relief will be almost immediate. Olive Tar will also cure the internal itching of the ear, and will relieve buzzing or confused sounds.

### RHEUMATISM.

In no disease is the want of vitality more apparent, than in this almost universal accompaniment of age, and in no disease is the good effect of Olive Tar more quickly felt. Remember that Pain ceases when Olive Tar is applied.

### INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Olive Tar should be applied freely. Use the oiled silk plaster—(see label on bottle) and use some blood purifying internal remedy.

### SMALL POX.

This loathsome disease may be rendered innocuous to those in attendance, by the constant use of Olive Tar, as a disinfectant. After the irruptive fever has subsided, the body should be frequently well anointed with Olive Tar.

It is the opinion of many experienced physicians that the time of greatest danger from contagion is, when the scales are coming off. At this stage use Olive Tar freely, and frequently, and contagion or infection is impossible.

### SCARLET FEVER.

Two table-spoonsful of Olive Tar, poured into a saucer, and the saucer placed over a bowl of heated water, will emit an odor which will vitalize the air of the room, materially aiding the recovery of the patient, and preventing the spread of the disease. The odor of Olive Tar cannot do any harm to any patient afflicted with any disease, but on the contrary must be of essential service in all diseases.

The water should be kept hot, (not boilng) and the Olive Tar should be renewed at least every six hours.

### MEAZLES.

Do as in Scarlet Fever.

### DISEASES OF IMPURE BLOOD.

Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Exema, Ulcers, Biles, Carbuncles, Scald Head, Syphillis, Cancers, Cancerous and other Sores, Blotches, Pimples, Roughness of the Skin, Humors, Swellings, Tumors, and all other diseases produced by impure blood, yield readily to the Vitalizing effects of the inhalation and application of Olive Tar. When the cases are chronic or virulent in their character, a blood purifying remedy should be used in connection with Olive Tar to hasten a cure. An account of such a remedy, *Stafford's Blood Purifying Powders*, can be found on 3d page of cover.

### TOOTH ACHE.

Apply Olive Tar to the gums. It will stop the pain quicker than Creosote, and there is no danger from using Olive Tar if a little does go down the throat, but there is great danger if Creosote is swallowed.

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Ulcers in the mouth and throat should be frequently touched with Olive Tar to effect a speedy cure.

### VACCINATION.

Vaccination of impure matter is frequently the cause of scrofulous eruptions, and of constitutional debility. Physicians should never use imported

Vaccine, nor that which is taken from any family where diseases of any kind are hereditary.

Mr. Ames, a hardware merchant of the city of New York, has a son, now eleven years old, who a few years since lost the use of his legs and arms, by being vaccinated with impure matter. For two years he had to be lifted and carried. Within six weeks he has had Olive Tar applied to his body, limbs, and especially to his spine. He has so far recovered as to be able to walk with crutches.

## THE CAUSE OF WEAK BACKS.

The skirts of a lady should be sustained by straps, and not by the hips, as the weight causes constant tension of the muscles that sustain the womb, and bladder. If these are overtaxed, the interior organs are displaced for want of support, and then come weak backs, depression of the spirits, and many other evils. Read the testimonials of Mr. Joy.

## WHOOPING COUGH

is a nervous disease which can be cured in a week by letting the patient wear an Oiled Silk Plaster medicated with Olive Tar. Rub the spine, night and morning, with Olive Tar. If the Olive Tar is used near the commencement of the disease, as prescribed, no other member of the family will take it.

## LEPROSY.

A case of real leprosy has been cured by the use of Olive Tar, and of Mr. Stafford's Blood Purifying Powders. The cure was that of a young lady who remained shut up for three years. She is again in society, radically cured in six weeks.

## OLD AGE.

Old age is produced by a gradual loss of vitality. The heart beats with less vigor, and, of course, the circulation is not carried into the minor vessels, and they, in time, fill up with earthy matter. The blood also becomes *thin* from a loss of its *Sulphur and Iron.* One of the sensible effects of these causes is, that the hands and feet of aged persons usually feel cold to the touch. The number of years does not constitute old age. Some are very old at fifty, while others are comparatively young at eighty.

If our ancestors and ourselves had followed the plain dictates of our reason, in how we should live, what we should eat, drink and wear, and how much we should exercise, there would be no pain, no disease, and no death (except by accident) under the age of one hundred years, and then it would approach so slowly, that its coming would not be heeded.

The effects of Olive Tar, and an occasional Blood Purifying Powder upon aged persons, is very wonderful. The circulation is invigorated, the muscles, cords, tendons, and joints are *relaxed*, and rendered *pliable*, and they become seeming youths in action, with entire freedom from pain.

This seeming miracle is performed by introducing into the system, through the Pores, a fluid (Olive Tar,) which contains *Electro Magnetism*, and by introducing into the blood substances (*Sulphur and Iron,*) which gives *to it* an increased power of action.

## WORMS ALWAYS EXIST IN CHILDREN.

They increase in size, and in number, exactly in proportion as the tendency of the blood is to become impure, the worms feed alone upon these impurities, and were it not for *this wise provision of nature*, these impurities would be added to the blood, and fatal diseases would be the consequence. If the food and other conditions of the child are not changed, *the worms become so numerous, so large and so voracious, that they literally choke, or eat up the child*, these facts are known to all mothers. Many of the numberless remedies that exist to destroy worms, kill the children, if they do not, the expulsion of the worms is sure to do so, for the reasons above stated. Some provision must be made to re-vitalize the child to prevent the accumulation or deposit of impure matter, and this can only be done by adding Sulphur and Iron to the system in the proper proportions. Stafford's Blood Purifying Powders will effect all that is desired, if taken in time, and being agreeable to the taste, children will readily take them. See advertisement on 3d page of cover.

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To remove Moth Spots, which are frequent on the hands and faces of persons of sedentary habits, apply Olive Tar.

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For Chilblains, use Olive Tar. Relief will be immediate.

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Itching Piles can be quickly and permanently removed. See Mr. Ensworth's Testimonial.

## INFLAMMATIONS.

Inflammations of all kinds should be treated externally with Olive Tar, and internally with some blood purifying medicine, see page 3d of cover.

## LIVER COMPLAINT AND PAIN IN THE SIDE.

Mr. Russell, former Proprietor of the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, now occupying the premises at No. 55 Broadway, New York, has been troubled for 3 years with a dull, heavy pain in his side. All internal and external applications had no effect. Upon the urgent solicitation of a friend who had been similarly afflicted, Mr. Russell commenced the use of Olive Tar, and of the Oiled Silk Plaster, (see label on bottle) and before he had used *one* bottle, he had sensible relief. A few more bottles, and the cure was effected. See his testimonial.

## MARASMUS.

Look at the weekly reports of deaths in the large cities, and see the great number under the head of Marasmus, which means *want of Vitality.* The cause of this immense mortality is the lack of knowledge by the medical faculty of any solid or fluid that can be used or administered to man, which contains magnetism. If, after medical skill shall have exhausted itself upon a well marked case of Marasmus, you follow the following prescription, the chances will be 7 to 10 that the patient will recover, viz: Wash the whole body of the patient with fine soap (castile is best) and blood-warm water, after which apply clear blood-warm water to take off the soap, then rub the patient with a coarse towel until perfectly dry, then apply Olive Tar with the hand, rub it well in over the whole body, and especially on the entire spine. Do this morning and evening until a change is perceptible, then do it only in the evening. The patient must be washed as above directed each time on applying the Olive Tar.

## NEURALGIA.

What disease is more acutely painful that Neuralgia. Nothing will cure it except time, or the application of Olive Tar. Among many testimonials I have selected that of Capt. Henry Russell, now Secretary of the Seaman's Retreat. He has been a martyr for years to it, no relief has he ever obtained from any physician in this or in any other part of the world that he has been in. He says, if he first washes his face to remove all obstructions to the pores, and then applies Olive Tar, in less than two minutes all pain subsides. If this is not an increase of Vitality to the System—if it is not Electro-Magnetism, what is it?

## PARALYSIS.

The preference given to Olive Tar by paralytics over other external applications is conclusive evidence that it contains something like electricity, and if it is not Electro-Magnetism, what can it be?

## PILES.

Piles are caused by indigestion. The blood in the veins near the rectum is prevented by pressure from circulating, and becomes coagulated. The veins become enlarged and protrude, if the coagulated blood is not absorbed, the veins become inflamed, break and discharge. Olive Tar is a specific for Piles, it penetrates, softens and opens the pores, and promotes the absorption of the coagulum. Apply as often as convenient. Relief will be immediate, and a quick cure even in chronic cases may be expected.

## THE HAIR

Is a hollow tube, and is always (when in healthy condition) filled with a fluid secreted at the roots, and which circulates through it in the same manner as sap flows in a tree, when the hair becomes dry and harsh, it shows a feverish condition of the scalp, and the fluid which should go to promote the growth of the hair, is passed through the pores of the scalp, and converted into dry white scales, which are known as dandruff. If this feverish condition of the scalp is not removed, the hair begins to fall out, and soon *permanent baldness* takes place, the evident cause of disease of the hair or scalp, is the want of sufficient Vitality. Mr. Stafford's attention was early directed to the prevention of Baldness, and to its cure, which can only be effected when the sac which contains the roots of the hair, have not been absorbed. The best application Mr. Stafford has found to suit the generality of cases, is a fluid compound, consisting of 3 parts of Olive Tar, 2 parts of beef's marrow, and 2 parts of castor oil, melt the marrow, add the castor oil, and when the mixture is blood-warm add the Olive Tar, then add oil of bergamot or any other essential oil that you prefer to scent it. This fluid compound will cause the hair to become soft, silky, and will remove, and will prevent the formation of dandruff.

This fluid compound will also be found effective in removing Pimples, Roughness, Redness of the Skin, and it will cure Chapped Hands, Cracked Lips, Chaps, etc. *No Ladies toilet should be without it.*

## GREY HAIR.

Is caused by a want of Iron in the system, and also of the want of Sulphur in the system. When the hair becomes gray at an early period of life, Stafford's Blood Purifying Powders, which are compounded, of the concentrated extracts of Sulph. and Iron, (see his advertisement on 3d page of cover,) and the use of the fluid compound for the hair, above described, will (if both are used) restore the original color of the hair in a great majority of cases.

# TESTIMONIALS.

## BRONCHITIS.

Thurlow Weed, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., in a recent Editorial in the Albany Evening Journal, says of Olive Tar, that it has proved highly restorative as a LINIMENT, but that its most beneficent objects are effected by INHALATIONS. "In this way, the atmosphere of a sick room may be made grateful to persons suffering from diseases of the Throat and Lungs. *That it will heal Bronchial Irritations we have the evidence of personal observation for affirming;* and that it will exert a soothing influence in Pulmonary complaints, we believe. And in these aspects we regard Mr. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, a useful remedy in some complaints, with the advantage of being in all cases, pleasant and harmless."

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The Hon. Eli. Cook, ex-Mayor of the city of Buffalo, in a letter to Mr. Stafford says, that the use of but one bottle of Olive Tar has entirely cured a severe attack of Bronchitis, which had lasted several months, and had seriously threatened the loss of his voice. The relief was immediate, and in less than one week the cure was perfected. Mr. Cook used the Oiled silk Throat Plaster moistened with Olive Tar.

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Capt. L. W. Brainard, former commander of the steamboat South America, on the Hudson River, says that the Inhalation and application of Olive Tar cured his wife of a chronic sore throat.

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Dr. Wm. Miller, of Brooklyn, says that the odor from Olive Tar is invaluable for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and that the Oiled silk Plaster should always be used, and especially for croupy children.

## COUGH.

Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., late Senior Editor of the New York Express, says that for several month he had suffered from a *Severe Cough* and Oppression of the Chest, and that he obtained great relief from *Inhaling* and *applying* Olive Tar as directed.

John F. Warner, Esq., a prominent shipping merchant residing in Chicago, Ill., says in a letter to Mr. Stafford: "I find Olive Tar to be a great specific, particularly for colds. I have had plenty of opportunities this season to test it on others, *and as yet it has not failed.* Many of my friends think I am interested in its sale, from the great interest I have taken to introduce it. I, however, consider it *my duty* to relieve the human family, which I am sure can be done, if they use J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

## ERUPTION AND ASTHMA.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Oct. 22, 1855.

J. R. STAFFORD, Esq.—Dear Sir: During a recent visit to New York, my friend GEN. CAZENAU placed in my hands a bottle of your Olive Tar, as a remedy for an eruption of the face, under which I had been suffering for ten months. On my return home, I used the OINTMENT made of it, by your printed directions, and its effect was most decided, causing the eruption to disappear in five days.

I advised the use of your Olive Tar for a servant for several years afflicted with *Asthma*, whose breathing was so difficult as to be heard through a *thick wall.* Under its influence, by *Inhalation* and *Plaster*, as you prescribed, she was so decidedly relieved as to breathe without difficulty, and is now comfortable.

Having no doubt of the great value of Olive Tar, I send you this testimonial in its favor.

E. A. BLANCH,
Chief Engineer Southern Pacific R. R.

## OPPRESSION OF THE CHEST.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., Postmaster of the city of New York, under date of June 27th, 1855, says that for several weeks during the past winter, he was afflicted with a very *Severe Cold and great Oppression of the Chest*, attended with an almost constant cough; that no remedies were of any avail until he *Inhaled* and *Applied* the Olive Tar, when the relief was immediate, and a cure soon followed.

## LUNG FEVER.

A few months ago, Mr. John M. Barnard, Proprietor of the Boston (Mass.) Herald, was so sick with the Lung Fever, that his brother, a prominent merchant of the city of New York, was telegraphed to take a final farewell.

He immediately purchased a few bottles of J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, and an Oiled silk Plaster, went to Boston, placed some Olive Tar over heated water in a nurse lamp, to obtain its odor. This was continued for four days and nights. Read what Mr. Barnard said in an Editorial of his paper after his recovery.

STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—There is an article manufactured in New York, and sold by all the Druggists in the country, called "Stafford's Olive Tar." It is compounded with olive tar and fats or oils. It is claimed to be a specific for all diseases of the skin, but how far that claim is to be allowed we cannot say. This much, however, we can testify: During a late season of sickness, when we were seriously affected in the Throat and Lungs, a friend recommended the Olive Tar. It is applied, and used by Inhalation, and is not taken.

We followed the directions, and found that by the use of the Oiled Silk Plaster, and by impregnating the atmosphere of the room with the Aroma, by evaporation, (which is done by placing three tablespoonfuls in a saucer over a bowl of hot water) we not only Inhaled new life with every breath, but Disinfected the air from the impurities exhaled from the diseased body and lungs.

The Olive Tar is recommended for a variety of cutaneous and inflammatory ailments. If it answers as good a purpose in all cases as it did in ours, it is truly a remedy that should be known. We do not know the parties interested in the Olive Tar, and wrote this notice prompted only by a desire to extend the knowledge of what has proved to us to be an Invaluable Remedy.—*Boston Herald.*

## BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.

Having used Stafford's Olive Tar for Hemorrhage and Weakness of the Lungs, I can certify that I have received decided benefit therefrom. I have also used it in my family for Burns with remarkable success.

H. H. FAILY, Dentist.
Union Springs, Cayuga Co. N. Y.

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After three attacks of Bleeding of the Lungs, my wife Inhaled and Applied your Olive Tar; the bleeding stopped, and her lungs have been much stronger since. I also used Olive Tar for Chilblain, with perfect success.

WM. ATWOOD, Hardware Merchant,
Union Springs, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

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Capt. E. NYE, formerly of the steamer "Pacific," has used J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar on several different occasions, and can bear testimony to its great value, as an external remedy.

## SORE THROAT.

E. W. ANDREWS, Esq., former Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, used Olive Tar in his family for chronic *Sore Throat*, for *Frosted Feet*, and for *Burns*, and in every instance a perfect cure has resulted from its use.

## QUINZY SORE THROAT.

J. P. FARRAR, Esq., No. 12 East 32nd Street, says that he is subject to Quinzy, Sore Throat, and that he has been more immediately relieved by the Inhalation, and Application of J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, for that disease, than from any remedy ever before used.

## NEURALGIA.

HENRY RUSSELL, Esq., of the firm of Russell & Copeland, 56 South Street, has at various times, when attacked by Neuralgia, applied J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, and received immediate and entire relief.

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GEORGE H. TRACY, Esq., Secretary of the Atlas Mutual Insurance Co., Merchant's Exchange, finds immediate relief from the application of Olive Tar.

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I have used J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar for a severe attack of Neuralgia in the face, and found great relief from the application.

W. H. DRAPER.
80 and 82 William Street, New York.

## CROUP, MUMPS, AND SALT RHEUM.

Mr. and Mrs. TORREY, residing at 66 Warren Street Brooklyn, unite in a testimonial commending the use of Olive Tar and of the Ointment for *Croup, Mumps, and Salt Rheum.*

## CRAMPS.

A citizen of Zanesville, Ohio, who had been for many years subject to severe Cramps, and who had tried the entire round of remedies prescribed in the Materia Medica, was recommended by Dr. A. H. BROWN of that city to try J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar; he did so—the relief was immediate in every recurrence of the disease, and an entire cure has been affected.

## SCARLET FEVER AND WHOOPING COUGH.

The odor of Olive Tar is Electrified Oxygen, the most perfect *Disinfectant* known. It will prevent the spread of many, if not of all, contagious or infectious diseases. We have selected the two following testimonials, which are from well known business men, proving the efficacy of the use of Olive Tar, and its *Disinfecting* properties in these two most dangerous diseases, *Scarlet Fever* and *Whooping Cough.*

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J. R. STAFFORD, Esq.—Dear Sir: In a case of *Scarlet Fever*, which occurred in my family some time since, your Olive Tar was used, I think with very beneficial effects. I will also state, that although the rest of my children were equally exposed to this disease as the one who had it, none of them took it.

Very truly yours,
F. PERKINS,
No. 69 South Street, N. Y.

## WHOOPING COUGH.

An Oiled Silk Plaster, medicated with J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, cured one of my children of Whooping Cough in a week. I have no doubt that the *disinfecting* properties of Mr. Stafford's Olive Tar, has prevented the spread of this dangerous disease in my family.

JAMES W. JUDD.
39 William Street.

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The following letter from M. C. Story, Esq., the Eminent Railroad Contractor, should be read by every one:

No. 35 LONDON TERRACE, }
Twenty-third St. }
New York, December, 1, 1855.

J. R. STAFFORD Esq., Nos. 22 and 24 New St.—My dear Sir: to the application of your OLIVE TAR I owe my life. The case I will state for the benefit of yourself and others, viz: In August last, an inflammation commenced in my side, just above the hip; its extent was about the size of my hand; the surface became very hard and very painful, the swelling continually increasing. In about three weeks from the first attack, my attending surgeon, Professor PARKER, lanced the *abscess* at the edge of the hard portion above described; the discharge was profuse. The hard portion soon became putrescent, and my family resorted to every known means to disinfect the house of the odor arising from the mortification, which it was evident would soon terminate my existence. At the suggestion of our mutual friend, GEORGE LAW, Esq., I obtained your Olive Tar, saturated some lint with it, and applied it. The effect, to use the expression of Dr. Parker, was "*magical.*" The pain was at once relieved, the offensive odor was at once destroyed, and from the hour the application was made the healing process commenced.

Your Olive Tar has been used in my family for a severe *Burn*; it relieved at once the Pain, and healed the sore in a very short time.

My Daughter applied your Olive Tar to a case of *Croup* in our neighborhood, which was considered hopeless. The child was immediately relieved, and the next day was apparently well. In hopes my dear sir, that you may long live to enjoy the fruits of your valuable discovery,

I remain, gratefully, yours, &c.
M. C. STORY.

## WEAKNESS OF THE BACK.

My wife was induced to make a trial of J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar for *weakness of the back*, attended with great heat and pain about the region of the loins, accompanied with great depression of spirits. She has used a little more than two bottles, and the cure apparently is complete. The application was made by bathing the entire spine with Olive Tar, and rubbing the loins and lower part of the abdomen; this was done once in twenty-four hours.

J. ADDISON JOY,
15 West Baltic St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## WEAKNESS OF ANKLES.

The application of J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar has completely cured my wife's lameness, or *weakness of ankles*, with which she had been troubled for a long time; less than *one* bottle was used. We use the Olive Tar as a general remedy for all external diseases, with *success in every case.*

J. B. SALISBURY,
No. 7 Sussex Place, Jersey City

## ERYSIPELAS.

I am subject to Erysipelas Inflammation of the Face and Head. During these attacks I am always confined to my house for two or three weeks. Having Mr. Stafford's Olive Tar highly recommended to me for this disease, I applied it at the commence-

ment of a recent attack. The disease was at once arrested, and in two or three days all inflammatory symptoms had disappeared.

D. R. HUTCHISON.
54 Barclay Street, New York.

## LIVER COMPLAINT.

### *TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.*

I had been afflicted for more than 3 years with a dull and heavy pain in my right side. I had what my doctor called the Liver Complaint. Upon the recommendation of a friend, I was induced to try Mr. J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar.

I rubbed it on every night, (first washing my side with soap and warm water to take off any grease and to open the pores.) I then applied an Oiled Silk Plaster, which had been moistened with Olive Tar. In less than a week I had relief; and after using 5 or 6 bottles, I am entirely relieved of all pain in my side.

In my opinion there is no *Liniment* equal to Stafford's Olive Tar, and there is no Disinfectant equal to it. Every family should have it to prevent, as well as to cure disease.

W. E. RUSSELL,
55 Broadway, N. Y.

## PILES.

I have been cured of *Itching Piles* of long standing, by the use of but one bottle of J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar—an external application. Olive Tar affords immediate relief.

G. W. ENSWORTH, Forwarding Merchant,
64 Pearl Street, New York.

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Mr. A. E. Simons, Inspector of Weights and Measures, residing at 150 West 50th Street, has been severely afflicted with Piles since 1838. By the use of two bottles of Olive Tar he has been perfectly cured. Immediately after the first application he was sensibly relieved, and it took but a few weeks to effect a cure.

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W. J. A. Fuller, Esq., 38 Broad St., records his conviction of the efficacy of Olive Tar to cure the Piles; a very few applications sufficed to remove every symptom.

## ULCERS.

Dr. T. B. Gray, of Cattaraugus, N. Y., writes that he had applied an ointment made of equal parts of Olive Tar and Mutton Tallow, to cure a *Varicose Ulcer*, with the desired effect. He has used the Olive Tar with like success for Bronchitis, and for Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections.

## BARBER'S ITCH.

E. M. Forbes, Esq., Engraver for the "Scientific American," adds his testimony to the efficacy of Olive Tar in Rheumatism, and to the virtues of the Olive Tar Ointment, for an Eruption similar to Barber's Itch, which he states was of a most virulent character, and which had resisted all remedies, until the Ointment was applied.

## SCALD HEAD.

Doctor Noyes Palmer, of Union Springs, Cayuga Co. N. Y., says that in a case of *Scald Head*, Olive Tar produced a speedy beneficial effect, and that he is inclined to think favorably of its use for many diseases for which it is recommended.

## CORNS.

The effect of the application of Olive Tar or of Olive Tar Ointment, is to stimulate the formation of healthy skin, and consequently, to exclude any extraneous substance. This effect is most satisfactorily demonstrated in the following case of Henry G. Wheaton, Esq., late a resident of Albany, now of 23 William Street, New York: Mr. W. had submitted to several unsuccessful surgical operations here, and in Paris, to extract a *Corn*, so situated upon a joint as to render him permanently lame. In about one week from the first application of Olive Tar, *the Corn came all out*, leaving the place *all healed up*, and in a perfectly healthy condition, and it has remained so ever since.

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S. P. York, Esq., of the firm of York and Ludlam, 57 Liberty Street, recommends Olive Tar for Rheumatism, and for Bunions and Corns.

## CHILBLAINS.

C. Y. Wemple, Esq., Sec'y Manhattan Life Insurance Co., corner of Broadway and Liberty Street New York, says that *two* applications of Olive Tar cured Chilblains on his feet.

## PALSY.

Mr. Charles Newton, of 2nd Place, Brooklyn, says that his wife [who is paralyzed on one side, prefers the application of Olive Tar over any other external remedy which has been applied.]

## STIFFENED JOINTS, AND CONTRACTED CORDS.

George H. Barrett, Esq., late of the Broadway Theatre, in a note to Mr. Stafford, dated at Islip, L. I., Dec. 23d, 1855. says that the joints and cords of his hands which had become stiffened and con-

tracted by a long and severe attack of Rheumatism, have become *pliable* and *relaxed* by the application of Olive Tar; also, that a neighbor's child having been severely *scalded*, he sent them some Olive Tar Ointment, which afforded *instantaneous relief*.

## RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, &c.

Joseph L. Lord, Esq., New York, Agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., No. 11 Wall Street, has used Olive Tar in his family for several months, and finds it efficacious for Rheumatism and Sprains.

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Edwin R. Yale. Esq., Proprietor of the Mansion House, Brooklyn, was cured of a severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism, and subsequently of a severe Cold, by the use of Olive Tar, as prescribed.

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E. A. Lansing, Esq., of Detroit, Mich., General Insurance Agent, was liable to attacks of Inflammatory Rheumatism. All remedies or applications previously used were of no avail. He heard of the wonderful effects of Olive Tar in several similar cases —tried it—was relieved at once. Very soon all the swelling disappeared. The cure was so complete that no recurrence of the disease in any of its forms has taken place.

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Col. Thomas G. Johnson, (late proprietor of the St. Louis Hotel, New Orleans,) says that for more than twenty years he has been so severely afflicted with *Rheumatism* that he could not raise upon tiptoe, nor put on his coat or vest without assistance; that he received no permanent relief until he applied J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, and that it has required but two small bottles to relieve him of every pain, and to give him the free use of all his muscles and joints, that, in fact, to his own feelings he has entirely renewed his age.

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Col. Fuller, Editor and Proprietor of the New York Mirror, says that many ills that flesh is heir to, curable by Stafford's Olive Tar, renders it a pleasure to commend it. We have used it as have many of our acquaintances, and for *Rheumatism and Neuralgia, Skin Diseases, Deafness, Piles, &c.* it may be resorted to with almost the certainty of *a cure in every case*. Its application is *pleasant* and *perfectly safe*. It is in *fact* one of the few good things offered to the ailing.

Mr. Henry Snyder, of the firm of Blancan, Ewen & Co., No. 130 Pearl Street, New York, says that there is no remedy like Stafford's Olive Tar for the cure of Rheumatic Pains.

## ENLARGEMENT OF JOINTS, GOUT, &c.

Chas. A. Griffin, Esq., Jauncey Court, New York, in a note to Mr. Stafford, says that he sent a bottle of Olive Tar to a female relative, who had suffered for years from Enlargement of the Joints of the Feet, and was quite lame in consequence; and that its effect was to relieve all pain and to reduce the swellings. Mr. Griffin further states that he had successfully used Olive Tar for Rheumatic attacks, and for Sprains.

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Mr. H. McCune, 518 Broadway, gives his testimonial to the great efficacy of Olive Tar for Chronic Inflammation of the great toe Joints, for swelled Ankles and for weak Joints.

## DISEASE OF THE SKIN.

The following from the Rev. R. H. Conklin, pastor of the South Congregational Church of Providence, Rhode Island, speaks for itself.

Gents—I take the occasion to report progress, I have used a little more than half of the can of Olive Tar you sent me, and I think it has done me more good than all the antidotes used for seven years. I feel quite confident of a perfect cure. If it should not cure, its mitigating qualities entitles it to the highest commendations, I shall take occasion to speak of it in the Providence Tribune. Common philantrophy, and a sense of gratitude seems to demand so much, can I otherwise aid you, and how, consistently with the professional duties of a clergyman? Your obliged servant,

R. H. Conklin.

## DROPSY.

Gen. E. Bronson, President of the Bank of Amboy, N. J., in a recent letter to Mr. Stafford, states that a lady of that place, considered past cure, has been so much relieved by the use of Olive Tar, that her friends feel assured that a permanent cure must result from its continued use.

The use of Olive Tar alone, will cure Dropsy, because it restores *Vitality to the system*; but the use of Stafford's Blood Purifying Powders, in connexion with the use of Olive Tar, *Hastens the Cure*, because the Powders add *Sulphur and Iron to the Blood*, which gives strength and energy to the action of the *Electro Magnetism*, imparted to it from the Olive Tar.

The undersigned SANDY HOOK PILOTS having personally or in our families, used MR. J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, or MR. J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR OINTMENT, recommend their use for the disease or diseases set opposite our several names.—NEW YORK, May, 1855.

| NAMES. | DISEASES. | RESIDENCE. |
|---|---|---|
| JOHN VAN DUZER, | Neuralgia in the head, Rhematism, Mumps and Sore Throat, | 219 Monroe-street, N. Y. |
| ISAAC VANDERBILT, | Rheumatism of long standing, pain in the side, | East Brooklyn. |
| J. D. BEEBE, | Cold settled in the back, | 35 Tillary-street, Brooklyn. |
| JAMES H. SMITH. | Rheumatism, | Williamsburgh. |
| C. C. FREEMAN. | Sores, Rheumatism, &c., &c., | Woodstock, Westchester Co. |
| JOHN HOPKINS, | Severe Cold on Chest and Sore Throat, | 105 South St. N. Y. |
| JOSEPH HENDERSON, | Long standing Rheumatism. | Franklin Ave., Brooklyn. |
| THOS. AITKIN, | Rheumatism in Shoulder, | Navy-street, Brooklyn. |
| CHAS. H. MITCHELL, | Disease of Throat and sores on a child, | 92 Hester-street, N. Y. |
| THOS. MURRAY, | Rheumatism and Pain in the Legs, | Maspeth, Queens Co. |
| JOSEPH M SHAW, | Cold and Rheumatics, | 14 Dover street, N. Y. |
| THOS. ORR, | Piles and Rheumatism, | Brooklyn. |
| JOHN WRIGHT, | Rheumatic Pains, | 230 Cherry St., N. Y. |
| JAMES P. CALVERT, | Mumps, Severe Cold and bad Back Complaint, | 110 Forsyth St., N. Y. |
| ROBERT DENT, | Cold and Cough, | 102 Elm St. do. |
| R. McNALLY, | Pain in the Breast, &c., | 96 Delancy St. do. |
| JOHN McKEE, | Sore Throat, Inflammed Tonsils, | Staten Island. |
| JOHN LIBBY, | Earache and Soft Corns, | 155 Division Av. Brooklyn. |
| G. MAPES, | Rheumatism, | 216 Clinton-street, do. |
| JOHN JOHNSON, | Cold and Sore Throat, | 162 Division Av. do. |
| ANSEL BOURNE, | Salt Rheum, | do do. |
| M. MURPHY, | Cold, Cough, | 96 Adams-street, do. |
| E. HELLIKER | Rheumatism and Cold, | 2 Atlantic-street, do. |
| FRANCIS PENNEA, | Cold. Sore Throat and Hoarseness, | 220 Cherre-street, N. Y. |
| WM. MAXWELL, | Violent Pain in the Back, | 144 Willo'by St. Brooklyn. |
| RICHARD BROWN, | Soreness in the Chest attended with violent Cough, | 32 Adelphi st. do. |
| A. H. MURPHY, | Salt Rheum, Bunions, Headache, | Division Av. do. |
| JAMES CALLAHAN, | Rheumatism, | 245 State-st. do. |
| WM. H. JOHNSON, | Soreness in Limbs, Pain in Back, | 145 Jay-st. do. |
| J. MURPHY, | Ringworm, Hoarseness, Rheumatism, | 125 Nassau-st. do. |
| BENJ. U PRATT, | Rheumatism, | Gowanus, L. I. |
| LEWIS A. THOMAS. | Toothache and Sore Throat, | 275 Rivington St. N. Y. |
| PETER W. ROFF, | Pain in Breast and Piles, | 188 Orchard St. do. |
| FREDERICK NELSON, | Inflammation of the Lungs, | 2 Atlantic St. Brooklyn. |

## HORSES.

NEW YORK, February 23, 1855.

MR. STAFFORD—Sir: Having used your Olive Tar, we take pleasure in recommending it as a most invaluable remedy for all Nervous and Throat diseases of Horses. We have found it an excellent remedy for colds, and sprains of every description, and have full confidence in its power to relieve bone sprains and enlargement or lameness of the joints, if applied immediately on discovery.

H. B. WILSON, Foreman Eighth Ave. R. R. Stables.
FRANCIS FELIX, Veterinary Surgeon.

P. S.—The Eighth Avenue Railroad Co. employ four hundred and fifty horses and mules.

## SORE BACKS ON HORSES.

CAMP, "Buena Vista," near Fort McIntosh, [Larido,] Texas.
AUGUST 15, 1856.

*Dear Sir*: Capt. Marcy placed in my hands for use, a small can of Olive Tar, with a request that I would give it a trial, as a remedy for sore backs on the horses of my company, and write you the result. This can, containing less than a quart, I have been using since the 20th of June. I have about thirty horses in my company, with some ten or twelve sore backs. I have found the remedy a good one, *healing entirely in a few days some of the backs, although ridden every day, and gradually healing the others.* I regret that I have exhausted the can, and would like to see this remedy introduced into use in our cavalry regiments, as it is the best I have seen. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

To. J. R. STAFFORD, N. Y. W. L. ELLIOTT, Capt. Mounted Riflemen.

## SPRAINS, &c.

PROFESSOR JAMES J. MAPES, Editor of the WORKING FARMER, says in the JANUARY number, "that we have used STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR for Sore Backs, Sprains, &c. for Horses, with marked benefit. During the last six months, it has been used by many at our recommendation, and has always given satisfaction."

COL. A. B. GRAY, who surveyed the line of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R., and also the Boundary line between the U. S. and Mexico, says that OLIVE TAR is now an indispensable accompaniment of the surveying parties. That its use for curing *sore backs* of *horses* alone, makes it invaluable, that it prevents the annoyance of *Mosquitoes and Insects, and readily cures their bites and stings.* That he has found it a specific for *Piles*, for *Sprains*, and RHEUMATIC PAINS.

A. H. BARNEY, Esq., late a Produce Commission Merchant of Cleveland, Ohio, now doing business at 82 Broadway, New York, was the past year so seriously afflicted with BRONCHITIS that he was compelled to give up his business. Upon the urgent solicitation of several of his friends he was induced to *apply and inhale* J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar. After using *less* than *Six Bottles* Mr. Barney has been *completely restored to Health.*

---

*From the Hon. C. K. Green, of Michigan.*

Detroit, October 5, 1856.

J. R. STAFFORD, *Esq.—Sir:* I take great pleasure in saying that I have used your Olive Tar, with most beneficial effects for INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM and HEMORRHOIDS.

Yours very respectfully, C. K. GREEN.

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No. 2 South Street, New York, October, 1856.

J. R. STAFFORD, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have been entirely cured of ITCHING PILES by the use of one bottle of J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar. I have had the disease for more than six years, and have been so distressed at night as to materially affect my rest. I think there can be no better remedy.

WILLIAM CORNELL,
Grain and Flour Broker, No. 2 South st.

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The following from Gen. Duff Green, proves the efficacy of the application and inhalation of Olive Tar in chronic cases:

New York, January 2, 1857.

MR. J. R. STAFFORD—*Sir:* Having been advised to try your Olive Tar as a remedy for a SEVERE COLD, WITH COUGH, I applied it to your Oiled Silk Plaster, and inhaled the vapor as recommended in your printed directions; I was cured, and do not hesitate to recommend it in like cases

Yours truly, DUFF GREEN.

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No. 70 East 14th st., New York, Oct. 30, 1856.

Friend STAFFORD: True to the laws of nature, your Olive Tar has entirely removed my cough, of *fifteen years standing.* Comment is unnecessary. When applied with the Oiled Silk Plaster, as you direct, it must cure curable cases and relieve all others. Truly yours, J. W. COCHRAN.

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MR. GEORGE RICHARDSON, Commission Merchant, Buffalo, N. Y., in a letter dated December 28th, 1856, says that Olive Tar has proved very efficacious in his family for diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, for CHILBLAINS and SALT RHEUM. Several of his neighbors have found it equally valuable.

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JOHN B. STEENBURGER, Esq., well known as the great contractor of provisions and supplies, late of California, having been for several years afflicted with an eruptive disease of the face, similar to RING WORM, which had resisted all curatives prescribed by the most talented physicians, was induced to try Olive Tar. He used but two bottles and was *entirely* cured. In his letter of January 12th, 1857, Mr. Stafford, he says, that he will commend its use to all his friends as an invaluable remedy.

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COL. DANIEL RICHARDS, of 74 Broadway, New York, projector of the Atlantic Docks Brooklyn, N. Y., having applied and inhaled Olive Tar for a CHRONIC DISEASE of the LUNGS has been entirely cured.

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JOHN J. SPEED, Jr., Esq., late proprietor of the Great Western Telegraph Line, in a letter dated Detroit, December 1st, 1856, to Mr. Stafford, says that he has applied Olive Tar for a CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, and that it has effected a permanent cure.

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JOHN F. PORTER, Esq., New York, Agent of the Southern Michigan R. R. says that Olive Tar, being a "specific" for so many ills of the body *must* be always kept in his family.

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GEN. THOMAS J. GREEN, of Texas, has used Olive Tar in his Family for RHEUMATIC and NEURALGIC PAINS with decided success.

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GEN. CAZENAU, of Texas, commends the use of Olive Tar for SPRAINS and RHEUMATIC PAINS.

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HON. DAVID A. NOBLE of Monroe, Michigan, having been effectually cured of PILES by the application of Olive Tar, recommends its use to his friends.

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# PILES.

It is estimated that at least ONE PERSON OUT OF SIX, is permanently afflicted with some of the various forms of Piles. For the cause and the cure see the 26th page of this Book.

OLIVE TAR, OR OLIVE TAR OINTMENT,

Either as prefered, are Specifics for the immediate relief and speedy cure of

**INTERNAL, EXTERNAL, BLEEDING, OR ITCHING PILES.**

I have a large number of testimonials besides those in this Book, most of which have been given to me for private circulation: among them is one from the most eminent Surgeon in the United States. Eminent from Education, Talent and Official position. I have also several from prominent Merchants and Bankers of the City of New York.

Olive Tar is applied as a Liniment for the cure of Piles; its use is perfectly harmless in any condition of health. It may be safely applied to any age, or to either sex—when used *as an injection*, it should be mixed with equal parts of *Fresh* Sweet Oil, or the Ointment may be warmed and used as an injection. The Olive Tar and Sweet Oil is preferable.

Olive Tar Ointment is made by mixing equal parts of Olive Tar and *Fresh* rendered Mutton Tallow—being diluted with the Mutton Tallow, it requires a longer time to cure; but its use, if persisted in, will be as effective.

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## IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR LADIES

Who have Weak Backs, Pain in Loins, or Distress in Lower Abdomen.

The application of Olive Tar, *in various ways*, having been so successful in relieving the above complaints, I have been induced to print a short but comprehensive LETTER OF ADVICE Illustrated by Six Highly Finished Electrotype Anatomical Engravings, making 4 pages of this size, which I will send to any address on receipt of 2 letter stamps. Ask for "Information for Ladies," and address

J. R. STAFFORD, Practical Chemist,
16 *State Street*, New York.

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To Booksellers, Agents and others who wish to purchase

## J. R. STAFFORD'S FAMILY RECEIPT BOOK.

Our object is to give to this book a *Universal* circulation, and this is only to be done by making it a great pecuniary inducement for others to aid us.

We are satisfied that the Book is our best Medium of Advertising Olive Tar, Olive Tar Ointment, and Blood Purifying Powders.

The present sacrifice or loss that we make when we sell even one copy for 10 cents, we cheerfully submit to, for the reasons above stated. Under these circumstances we will sell

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SKELETON, BACK VIEW.

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several acres. Every Farmer should read this, to get into, or to avoid the coming speculation. *It is sure to come.*

Popular Beverages—a word to the wise.

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Dr. Hall's celebrated Advice to Consumptives.

Oiled Silk Plasters—something new.

What Produces OLD AGE, and how Youth may be continued.

The HAIR—a common-sense view—so we think · and if all who read it will follow the advice, there will be fewer Bald and Grey-haired people.

Vaccination—the danger which frequently arises. and how to prevent it.

A Brief but Comprehensive Account of the following Diseases: Asthma. Bronchitis, Consumption, Catarrh, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Fevers, Fever and Ague, Ague in the Breast, Contracted Chords and Stiff Joints, Cramps, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Enlarged Joints, Erysipelas, Ear Ache, Rheumatism and Gout, Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Measels, Tooth Ache, The Cause of Weak Backs, Whooping Cough, Leprosy, Worms, Liver Complaint, Marasmus, Neuralgia. Paralysis, Piles,

AND OF DISEASES PRODUCED BY IMPURE BLOOD.

ent persons, proving its great
and when applied or inhaled,

PRINTERS, 10 SPRUCE STREET, N. Y.

By Posting up this Chart conspicuously, you may confer a Great Favor on those Afflicted with Disease.

# Anatomica
# ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE HUMAN BODY.

THE HEART AND LARGE ARTERIES.

HEART AND LUNGS.

BRONCHIAL TUBES.

LUNG AND BRONCHIAL TUBES.

HUMAN HEART.

BACK MUSCLES.

## J. R. STAFFORD'S
# OLIVE TAR
IS THE ONLY FLUID WHICH CONTAINS
## ELECTRO MAGNETISM.
IT CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE
## THROAT AND LUNGS
BY
**Application and Atmospheric Inhalation.**

## RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC,
AND ALL OTHER
***Pains Cease when Olive Tar is Applied.***

☞ Because, when applied to the body it is readily absorbed and brought into contact with the Nerves, which, from their superior affinity for the ELECTRO MAGNETISM, abstract it from the OLIVE TAR, and impart it to the system, increasing its Vitality and it consequently

## EXPELS ALL PAIN AND DISEASE.

☞ When OLIVE TAR is placed over Heated Water, or when an Oiled Silk Plaster moistened with OLIVE TAR, is worn next to the body, a very agreeable Aromatic Odor is evolved which

Electrifies the Oxygen of the Atmosphere,
AND WHICH, BY BREATHING,
## IMPARTS THROUGH THE LUNGS,
ELECTRO MAGNETISM TO THE WHOLE SYSTEM!

Diseases Cannot be Communicated,
NOR CAN
**INFECTION OR ANY ATMOSPHERIC POISON EXIST**
WHERE THE ODOR OF OLIVE TAR
Is even so slight as to be perceptible to the senses.

All of the above assertions are Verified by Testimonials from
**Thurlow Weed,** Esq., late Senior Editor of the Albany Even'g Journal,
**Wm. B. Townsend,** Esq., late Senior Editor of the New York Express,
**John M. Barnard,** Esq., Proprietor of the Boston Herald,
**Isaac V. Fowler,** Esq., Post Master of the City of New York,
**Geo. Law,** Esq., Fifth Avenue, New York,
**Eli Cook,** Esq., Ex-Mayor of Buffalo,
and very many other prominent persons.

**OLIVE TAR OINTMENT**
Cures every disease of the Skin. It is made by mixing equal parts of *Fresh* rendered Mutton Tallow with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
PAIN CANNOT EXIST
*where this Ointment is applied.*

If you cannot buy J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar at any of the stores, by sending one or more dollars, a Tin Can, containing the value in Olive Tar of the money sent and as much more as to pay freight, will be sent by express or otherwise, as directed, except by mail, fluids not being mailable.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is sold at - - - - - 50 Cts. a Bottle.
OLIVE TAR OINTMENT, - - - - - 25 " "
OILED SILK THROAT AND CHEST PLASTERS 25 " Each.
By all Druggists and Storekeepers, and by the
**STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., 16 State Street, New York.**

## STAFFORD'S
# BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS
Is the name I have given to a chemical combination which I have made of the concentrated extracts of
## SULPHUR, AND IRON.
These Powders are a *perfectly safe*, highly agreeable and efficient Remedy. They do not *sicken* the stomach, nor *purge* the bowels, their action is directly upon the *Blood*,
IMPARTING PURITY, ENERGY, AND STRENGTH.
From 8 to 12 Powders will be found sufficient, in most cases, to restore the body to a healthy condition.

☞ TO PREVENT IMPOSITION. ☜
STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS can only be procured of authorized Agents and at the office of the undersigned.
Price of one Package, (12 powders,) - - - $1 00
Price of three Packages, (36 powders,) 2 50

A package, or any number of packages, will be sent, by mail, to any part of the World, at my risk, and *free of postages.*

Bills of any specie paying bank, of any of the States, or Canada, will be received in payment. Address
J. R. STAFFORD, *Practical Chemist,*
No. 16 State Street, New York.

FRONT MUSCLES.

WINDPIPE.

BRAIN.

SIDE MUSCLES.

HUMAN TRUNK, BACK VIEW.

MUSCLES OF ARM AND HAND.

MUSCLES OF FOOT AND LEG.

VEINS OF THE BODY.

ARTERIES AND INTERIOR ORGANISM.

MUSCLES OF THIGH.

SKELETON, FRONT VIEW.

KNEE JOINT.

ELBOW JOINT.

HAND AND WRIST.

HIP JOINT.

SKELETON, BACK VIEW.

## This CHART makes a Part of J. R. Stafford's FAMILY RECEIPT BOOK;

Which Book contains 34 pages, which are larger than the pages of Harper's Magazine. It contains 150 HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS and a brief account of the Principal Diseases which afflict Humanity, and which account is rendered more comprehensive by this CHART. The book also contains recent Discoveries in Agriculture and Mechanics, and also a list of nearly 50 **Inventions, Discoveries and Improvements** ☞ NOW REQUIRED BY THE PUBLIC, ☜ and for which the **LONDON SOCIETY OF ARTS** will award valuable Premiums. This Book and Chart will be sent to any address, ***Postage Free***, on receipt of TEN Cents (or stamps) by **J. R. STAFFORD**, ***Practical Chemist***, **16 State St., New York.** A large discount from this price will be made to Booksellers, Agents, or Dealers.

### The following are a Portion of the Contents of J. R. STAFFORD'S Family Receipt Book.


Wheat, Indian and Brown Bread.
Virginia Corn Bread.
Indian Bread, as made at the St. Charles, N. Orleans.
New Method of Making Bread.
Yeast—A Recipe that all should know.
New Year's, and other kinds of Cake.
Hard and Soft Waffles.
Rice Custards without Cream, and other Custards.
Hard Times Pudding, cheap, good and healthy.
Other kinds of Puddings and Pastries.
Lemon, Fruit and Raspberry Cream, and Jam.
Brandy Peaches, something extra.
Pickled Peaches and Plums, as we do them.
How to secure a good flavor and color to Preserves.
Currant Jelly—New Recipe.
Tomatoes, various ways, as we prepare them.
Blackberry and Raspberry Cordial—two Recipes.
Cherry Bounce—Van Doren's celebrated recipe.
Green Corn Patties, taste much like fried oysters.
How to Fry Oysters, which every one don't know.
A certain way to tell good Eggs.
To Keep Fish Fresh—simple, cheap and effective.
Virginia Method of Curing Hams.
A new way of cooking Beets, which renders them equal to the finest sweet potatoes. This Recipe is of great importance.
Kitchen Smells—an effectual preventive, which will not cost one cent a day.
A Word to Se[illegible]akers.
Cement for Me[illegible] Glass and China.
Candles from [illegible]
Glossy Shirt B[illegible]
Calicoes and F[illegible]—How to Wash them, so as to prevent [illegible]ding and preserve their color. This recipe [illegible] immense importance, and every Housekeeper [illegible]ld know it. Few will credit it 'till they try [illegible] We know it.
How to Destr[illegible]—Sir Humphrey Davy's method.
How to Ex[illegible]—sure to do it.!
Improvement [illegible] Making Soap, by a Lady
How to Rem[illegible] and how to Prevent Rust.
How to render [illegible] durable
To Clean Wa[illegible]
To Make Ro[illegible]
To Remove D[illegible] from the Head.
To Make Cur[illegible] Fluid for the Hair.
Something of [illegible] Importance about the Teeth.
How to Sel[illegible] how to Dry Herbs.
How to Dec[illegible] Decaying Substances.
Tea, Coffee, [illegible]—what causes their effects.
Every one [illegible] health should read this article.
Alumin—a [illegible] account of it.
Why Hair [illegible] and what will Prevent it.
Which is the [illegible] Injurious, to Smoke or Chew?—and why?
How to Remove Stains from Linen or Cotton.
How to make Sealing Wax.
How to make Beef Tea and Barley Water.
How to Boil Arrowroot.
To Cure Lockjaw.
Charcoal as a Medicine—something new.
Deafness—certain relief and cure.
What Dyspeptic and Bilious Persons should Drink.
In what Direction of the Compass Nervous People should lie in Bed.
Dr. Alcott's Opinion of Saleratus.
Medical Uses of Salt.
The cheapest and best Vapor Bath.
Account of the Adulteration of Drugs.
To render any kind of Fabric or Tissue Water-Proof. This simple and cheap recipe is a recent discovery of a French Chemist, and all the outer garments of the French Army and Navy are now being treated with it. Everybody can use and make it.
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